



# THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

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## Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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### PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

#### PROCLAMATION.

Fort St. George, August 29, 1921.

#### MARTIAL LAW.—MALABAR.

No. 254.—It is hereby proclaimed, under section 3 of the Martial Law Ordinance, 1921, that a state of Martial Law exists in the taluks of Calicut, Ernad, Wolarand, Ponnani, Karumbur and Wyalid in the district of Malabar.

#### EXTENSION OF LEAVE

Fort St. George, August 29, 1921.

No. 255.—Mr. L. E. Buckley, C.S., L.O.S., an extension of furlough as average salary for three months.

Fort St. George, August 29, 1921.

No. 256.—Mr. G. F. P. P. P. P., L.O.S., an extension of furlough for one month.

#### SERVICES REPLACED.

No. 257.—The services of Mr. P. P. P., C.S., L.O.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the afternoon of the 29th July 1921.



# JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

## LEAVE.

*Port St. George, August 28, 1921.*

No. 100.—M.H. By. B. Rangas Rao Nayudu Gura, Deputy Superintendent of Police, privilege leave for two weeks from or after the 1st September 1921, under article 292 of the Civil Service Regulations and O.D. No. 177, Forwarded, dated 7th March 1920.

## EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

*Port St. George, August 28, 1921.*

No. 101.—M.H. By. T. V. Krishnaswamy, Acharya Anagali, Deputy Superintendent of Police, extension of leave for two weeks in continuation of the privilege leave already granted to him, under article 292 of the Civil Service Regulations and O.D. No. 177, Forwarded, dated 7th March 1920.

## APPOINTMENTS AND POSTINGS.

*Port St. George, August 19, 1921.*

No. 102.—Mr. T. W. Macdonald, on return from leave, to be Superintendent of Police, South Arcot district.

No. 103.—M.H. By. Y. Ramaswamy Ayyar Anagali, acting Superintendent of Police, South Arcot District, on relief, to be Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, South Arcot District.

No. 104.—M.H. By. K. Choudhramurthy Parthab Gura, on return from leave, to be Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Agency Division.

## CONFIRMATIONS.

*Port St. George, August 28, 1921.*

No. 105.—Messrs. A. W. Miller and G. B. Laxman, Assistant Superintendents of Police on probation, are confirmed.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Port St. George, August 24, 1921.*

No. 106.—Under sections 8 and 101 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Lloyd Clifford Harrell, I.C.S., Additional First Class Magistrate in the Agency Division to be an Additional Sessions Judge in the Agency Division District and directs him to try such cases and appeals as may be made over to him by the Sessions Judge of that District, provided that the Additional Sessions Judge shall not try any case which he, as Sub-Divisional Magistrate, has conducted for trial.

M. E. HANCOCK, *acting Chief Secretary.*

## LAW DEPARTMENT.

### (General)

## POSTING.

*Port St. George, August 24, 1921.*

No. 107.—The following posting of a Sub-Judge is ordered consequent on the abolition of the second Additional Sub-Divisional Judge's Court, Tanjore, and the opening of a Court of Small Causes, Tanjore, with effect from the 1st September 1921:—

M.H. By. Adinath Venkateswamy Parthab Gura, to the Court of Small Causes, Tanjore.

## WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

No. 108.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Tanjore in the district of Salem conferred on the undersigned and appoints who has resigned his appointment:—

M.H. By. Thiruvelli Subbaraya Pillai Guapathi Pillai Anagali.

## INVESTING OF POWERS. —

As 219.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undersigned gentleman to be Special Magistrate for the area noted, against which claim is made with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in the Statute in Force.

737, dated the 18th August 1918, published at page 1243 of Part I of the *Act 31, Statute of the 2nd October 1918*, published at page 1243 of Part I of the *Act 31, Statute of the 2nd October 1918*.

M. S. Sp. Karamnash Kestura Mener Arongal—for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the District of Karamnash at Palyer in the district of Malabar.

*Part II, Obituaries, August 26, 1971.*

M.F. By. Kataraja Sanyasina Pavala Guru  
M.F. By. Vilaga, Ravabaha Chetá Guru

for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Board of Magistrates at Tsimanungu is the district of Tsimanungu.

*Rev. St. George, August 24, 1921.*

21 H. W. Fenske, *Journal of Milk Hygiene*

Ms. Geoffrey Barker

M.R. By Madsen, P. Parameswara, P. Padmanaga  
Axiom

a { For the area, comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Ennsayed in the district of South Egypt.

*West St. George, August 20, 1921.*

Ex. 160.—Under section 117 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undersigned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language:—

Muhammad Asimattullah Khaw, 30th Bahadur, First-class Magistrate in the district of Bahawal.

*Real. Sci. Geneva, August 25, 1921.*

M. H. Ky., Chaspar Gopala Nayer Arangul, First-class Magistrate in the District of the  
Nizamat.

M.R. Ey, *Chengdu Institute of Technology, Chengdu, Sichuan, P.R. China*

*Post St. Express, August 18, 1913*

§ 101.—Under section 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undersigned Judicial Magistrate in the District of Elkins are empowered to hear appeals from the sentences of second and third class magistrates:—

El H. Sr. Arcangelo Jucanella, Rio Piedra, Guay.

M. D. Hg. Tami Subhanas Marodin Gura

*Port B., Guaya, August 23, 1931.*

No. 31.—Under the provisions of section 16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, the Government Council is pleased to confer upon Mr. E. R. B. Srinivas Ayyangar Chellam Ayyangar, District Registrar of Sanganapalli in the district of Namakkal on the basis of his appointment as S-3-Deputy Registrar of Sanganapalli, such of the ordinary and additional powers of a Magistrate of the third class as are specified hereunder in respect to offences under sections 9 to 7, both, inclusive, of the Madras Town Police Act, 1947, which may be exercised within the limits of the station of Sanganapalli in the district of Namakkal :—

2. *Order-py process.*—Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1909, sections I—Items 1 to 2, 14, 16 and 17 to 20.

II. Additional powers.—Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1938—Items 4 and 6 of the powers conferable by the Local Government on a Magistrate of the third class.

Fort St. George, August 24, 1931.

[illegible]

2. Delivery pursuant to Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, section 3—Dated 14.09.18, 18 and 17 to DR.

12. Additional powers.—Subsection IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1930—Items 4 and 5 of the powers conferred by the Local Government on a Magistrate of the third class.

## NOTIFICATIONS

[illegible]

In paragraph 1 (2) substitute 'twenty-one months' for 'eleven months' after the words 'for a period of'.

In paragraph 13 substitute 'twenty-one months' for 'eleven months' after the words 'for period of'.

Part B, Group, August 28, 1931.

No. 385.—Whereas the Revenue Officer reported in Memorandum No. 285, published on page 476, Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 15th June 1931, for the acquisition of a parcel of rights in respect of Tandi-poon village, of the Strongi sector in the Madras District, has published the record of rights in respect of the said village on 15th July 1931, the Government hereby direct—In execution of the power vested in them by section 187 (5) of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1920, that the above mentioned record of rights has been finally published.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Part B, Group, August 31, 1931.

Under section 4, Act 2 of 1924, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 520 acres, to be taken as a State reserve or land, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a highway to Adirivipadi of Karamadai and other hill villages; and, under sections 4 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Madras District, is appointed to prepare the boundaries of a village under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Madras District, Madras, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Guduvai District, Adirivipadi taluk, Karamadai village.

Government, viz. No. 120, belonging to Mohiye Kanyasamath, bounded on the north by No. 120; east by No. 121; south by No. 122; west by No. 123.	400
Government, viz. No. 124, belonging to Mohiye Kanyasamath, bounded on the north by No. 124; east by No. 125; south by No. 126; west by No. 127.	500
Government, viz. No. 128, belonging to Mohiye Kanyasamath, bounded on the north by No. 128; east by No. 129; south by No. 130; west by No. 131.	500
Total ..	1400

Part B, Group, August 31, 1931.

Under section 4, Act 2 of 1924, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 500 acres, to be taken as a State reserve or land, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for providing house-plot for the Panchayat and other hill villages; and, under sections 4 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, is appointed to prepare the boundaries of a village under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore District, Nagapattinam taluk, No. 132, Karamadai village.

No. 132 A, belonging to Kanyasamath Adirivipadi, bounded on the north by No. 132 A; east by No. 132 A; south by No. 132 A; west by No. 132 A.	100
No. 132 B, belonging to Kanyasamath Adirivipadi, bounded on the north by No. 132 B; east by No. 132 B; south by No. 132 B; west by No. 132 B.	100
No. 132 C, belonging to Kanyasamath Adirivipadi, bounded on the north by No. 132 C; east by No. 132 C; south by No. 132 C; west by No. 132 C.	100
No. 132 D, belonging to Kanyasamath Adirivipadi, bounded on the north by No. 132 D; east by No. 132 D; south by No. 132 D; west by No. 132 D.	100
No. 132 E, belonging to Kanyasamath Adirivipadi, bounded on the north by No. 132 E; east by No. 132 E; south by No. 132 E; west by No. 132 E.	100
No. 132 F, belonging to Kanyasamath Adirivipadi, bounded on the north by No. 132 F; east by No. 132 F; south by No. 132 F; west by No. 132 F.	100
No. 132 G, belonging to Kanyasamath Adirivipadi, bounded on the north by No. 132 G; east by No. 132 G; south by No. 132 G; west by No. 132 G.	100
No. 132 H, belonging to Kanyasamath Adirivipadi, bounded on the north by No. 132 H; east by No. 132 H; south by No. 132 H; west by No. 132 H.	100
No. 132 I, belonging to Kanyasamath Adirivipadi, bounded on the north by No. 132 I; east by No. 132 I; south by No. 132 I; west by No. 132 I.	100
No. 132 J, belonging to Kanyasamath Adirivipadi, bounded on the north by No. 132 J; east by No. 132 J; south by No. 132 J; west by No. 132 J.	100
No. 132 K, belonging to Kanyasamath Adirivipadi, bounded on the north by No. 132 K; east by No. 132 K; south by No. 132 K; west by No. 132 K.	100
No. 132 L, belonging to Kanyasamath Adirivipadi, bounded on the north by No. 132 L; east by No. 132 L; south by No. 132 L; west by No. 132 L.	100
No. 132 M, belonging to Kanyasamath Adirivipadi, bounded on the north by No. 132 M; east by No. 132 M; south by No. 132 M; west by No. 132 M.	100
No. 132 N, belonging to Kanyasamath Adirivipadi, bounded on the north by No. 132 N; east by No. 132 N; south by No. 132 N; west by No. 132 N.	100
No. 132 O, belonging to Kanyasamath Adirivipadi, bounded on the north by No. 132 O; east by No. 132 O; south by No. 132 O; west by No. 132 O.	100
No. 132 P, belonging to Kanyasamath Adirivipadi, bounded on the north by No. 132 P; east by No. 132 P; south by No. 132 P; west by No. 132 P.	100
No. 132 Q, belonging to Kanyasamath Adirivipadi, bounded on the north by No. 132 Q; east by No. 132 Q; south by No. 132 Q; west by No. 132 Q.	100
No. 132 R, belonging to Kanyasamath Adirivipadi, bounded on the north by No. 132 R; east by No. 132 R; south by No. 132 R; west by No. 132 R.	100
No. 132 S, belonging to Kanyasamath Adirivipadi, bounded on the north by No. 132 S; east by No. 132 S; south by No. 132 S; west by No. 132 S.	100
No. 132 T, belonging to Kanyasamath Adirivipadi, bounded on the north by No. 132 T; east by No. 132 T; south by No. 132 T; west by No. 132 T.	100
No. 132 U, belonging to Kanyasamath Adirivipadi, bounded on the north by No. 132 U; east by No. 132 U; south by No. 132 U; west by No. 132 U.	100
No. 132 V, belonging to Kanyasamath Adirivipadi, bounded on the north by No. 132 V; east by No. 132 V; south by No. 132 V; west by No. 132 V.	100
No. 132 W, belonging to Kanyasamath Adirivipadi, bounded on the north by No. 132 W; east by No. 132 W; south by No. 132 W; west by No. 132 W.	100
No. 132 X, belonging to Kanyasamath Adirivipadi, bounded on the north by No. 132 X; east by No. 132 X; south by No. 132 X; west by No. 132 X.	100
No. 132 Y, belonging to Kanyasamath Adirivipadi, bounded on the north by No. 132 Y; east by No. 132 Y; south by No. 132 Y; west by No. 132 Y.	100
No. 132 Z, belonging to Kanyasamath Adirivipadi, bounded on the north by No. 132 Z; east by No. 132 Z; south by No. 132 Z; west by No. 132 Z.	100
Total 1400 acres.	1400

<sup>1</sup> Under section 5, Sub. 2 of 1963, The Executive Committee in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and containing 1-03 acres, in the town of 35th ward or 34th, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the purposes of land used in the Parklands; and, on this basis it is hereby ordered that the said land be sold to the American Commissioner of Lachar, Tsajjari, in agreement to perform the functions of a collector under the law directed in this order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the American Commissioner of Lachar, Tsajjari, and is open for inspection at any time during office hours.

*Yarrowia lipolytica*, *Nagasakiensis* Ishik. No. 23, Fukuoka (disparately named) culture.

[illegible]

\* This is dry on ground though showed no wet.

Under section 4, Act I of 1951, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the last mentioned letter and measuring 118 acres, by the said village near or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of village water supply, under provisions 2 and 7 of the said Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Lahore, Gujranwala, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Lahore, Gujranwala, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

## Guberari fielda, Ancloniana talak. Ognishkova vilka.

From the N. W. 3/4, belonging to William Wynn, was removed, located on the north and east by N. 30° E., with by S. 20° W., with by S. 20° E.

Fort St. George, August 28, 1915.

Under section 4, Act of 1934, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land described below and measuring 155 acres, is the same as the land, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the provision of house sites, back yards, parking spaces, school and temple for the Forebears of Hongkong, Uthabapah village and, under section 4 of the Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Lands, Tarpore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is attached.



## FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

## ERRATUM.

*Port St. George, August 25, 1921.*

Substitute the following for the existing paragraph 3 of notification No. 51, dated 22nd August 1921, published on page 204 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 23rd August 1921:—

"3. The rates equivalent of such class of subscriptions payable by members of the Indian Civil Service and of the Indian Medical Service mentioned in list A of the report are indicated below."

Read the above in the place of paragraph 3 of the previous notification.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Port St. George, August 16, 1921.*

No. 108.—The following resolution of the Government of India is republished:—

## FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

*Sloot, 16-16th August 1921.*

NO. 108 E & A.—A number of memorials regarding their pay, pensions and conditions of service generally has during the past two years been addressed to the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India by members of the following Imperial services:—

- The Indian Civil Service;
- The Indian Police Service;
- The Indian Forest Service;
- The Indian Educational Service;
- The Indian Service of Engineers;
- The Superior Telegraph Branch of the Post and Telegraph Department;
- The State Railway Engineering Service;
- The Engineer Revenue Establishment of State Railways;
- The Imperial Customs Service; and
- The Civil Veterinary Department.

These memorials have had the most full and careful consideration from the Government-General in Council and have been forwarded with his recommendations to the Secretary of State where action on certain of the points raised have now been commenced. This resolution will set forth the decisions on the requests in the memorials so far as they relate to pay. Orders in connection with other requests not being directly as pay will be announced at a later date.

2. After considering the memorials the Government-General in Council decided that he could not accept any general readjustment of the scales of pay fixed for the Imperial services. These scales have recently been revised after careful consideration by a Royal Commission appointed for the purpose. The recommendations of the Commission were most severely criticised by the Government of India and the Secretary of State in the light of the changed conditions existing after the war. The revised scales, as finally sanctioned, were designed to secure a fairer scale of pay for a further rise in the cost of living. The Government of India are aware that there was a further rise in the level which has been suggested, but they regret that the financial circumstances of the country make it impossible for them to contemporaneously further general readjustment of pay, and they desire to announce their definite decision that they are not prepared to take any steps in this direction.

3. Representations have also been received by Government regarding the difficulties experienced by officers of European domicile, whose home conditions as mentioned in reports have been largely changed by the low rate of exchange for the time being prevailing. While members of the Indian Civil Service are not permitted to make any comments in this respect. They do not, however, consider it to be proper that the conditions of any individual officer of a service from which exchange compensation allowance has been withdrawn should suffer on actual exchange coming in such withdrawal; and are accordingly pleased to announce, with the approval of the Secretary of State, that any individual officer who is now holding, subsequently or in an affecting capacity, a post the pay of which has not been increased, and who does exchange compensation allowance while holding the same post or a similar post on the same scale of pay, a personal allowance equal in amount to the exchange compensation allowance for which he would have been given but for withdrawal is to be paid to him. In case an increase of pay has been given but is insufficient to make up the loss of exchange compensation allowance, a reduced personal allowance will have to make up the deficit.

4. Although it has been decided that no general reduction of pay will be undertaken, a detailed comparison of the scales of pay maintained for the various services has revealed the existence of several inequalities of treatment, due to the fact that the scales of different departments were altered at different times and that conditions changed, while revision was proceeding. Certain of these inequalities have already been removed by the issue of orders raising the pay of the Indian Police Service and of certain members of the Indian Educational Service. In order to remove the inequalities, the Secretary of State has agreed to the issue of the following orders, which will take effect from the 30th April 1921.



6. The first inequality which it is considered necessary to modify is connected with the point of service in which increments of arrears pay are admissible in the various departments. Owing to the comparatively late stage at which arrears pay was introduced, the scales mentioned for the various services, as at present when considered on a basis either of the length of service or of the approximate ages of the officers during arrears pay. The Secretary of State has therefore decided to substitute for the existing scales the five scales of arrears pay shown in Appendix A to this Resolution. The new scales are based on the approximate ages of officers employed in the various services. Except, however, in the case of the Indian Educational Service, which enjoys a time-scale of pay based upon age, no pledge is given to any officer that he will draw a definite rate of arrears pay in a definite year of his age. An officer has a claim in each year of his service to the rate of arrears pay laid down to the appropriate scale and to no more.

7. It has further been decided to alter the rule under which officers of Indian domicile in the Indian Police Service, the Indian Customs Service and the Geological Survey Department, who were in those services at the time when the revised rates of pay were introduced, are denied arrears pay although this has been extended in a modified form to officers of the Indian Forest Service and allowed to officers similarly situated in all other services. The Secretary of State has been pleased to order that, with effect from the 1st April 1921, the officers of Indian domicile who were in the Indian Police Service, the Indian Customs Service, the Geological Survey Department and the Indian Forest Service on the date on which arrears pay was introduced for those services, including Forest probationers then under training, shall be eligible for arrears pay on the same terms and at the same rates as officers of European domicile.

8. The Secretary of State has decided to equalize the pay drawn by Superintending Engineers, Conservators of Forests and Deputy Inspectors-General of Police. The pay of these three classes of administrative posts will in future be Rs. 2,700-300-0/100.

9. Finally, the Secretary of State has ordered that all temporary or ad interim service in an administrative post in any of the Imperial services, and all service and leave during which a Government servant held a firm or such a post, or would have held a firm had it not been suspended, shall entitle him to increments in the time-scale applicable to that post, whether such service be continuous or not. This rule should be so applied to officers at present holding administrative posts as to permit them to draw, with effect from the 1st April 1921, pay in the time-scale now applicable to those posts calculated on the assumption that all service on the basis in question has counted for increments.

# APPENDIX A.

*Showing the rates of arrears pay available for the various Imperial Services.*

Years of Service.	Scale I.	Scale II.	Scale III.	Scale IV.	Scale V.
1 " "	80	90	95	95	95
2 " "	120	125	130	130	130
3 " "	128	133	138	138	138
4 " "	131	136	140	140	140
5 " "	133	139	143	143	143
6 " "	135	141	145	145	145
7 " "	137	143	147	147	147
8 " "	139	145	149	149	149
9 " "	141	147	151	151	151
10 " "	143	149	153	153	153
11 " "	145	151	155	155	155
12 " "	147	153	157	157	157
13 " "	149	155	159	159	159
14 " "	151	157	161	161	161
15 " "	153	159	163	163	163
16 " "	155	161	165	165	165
17 " "	157	163	167	167	167
18 " "	159	165	169	169	169
19 " "	161	167	171	171	171
20 " "	163	169	173	173	173
21 " "	165	171	175	175	175
22 " "	167	173	177	177	177
23 " "	169	175	179	179	179
24 " "	171	177	181	181	181
25 " "	173	179	183	183	183
26 " "	175	181	185	185	185
27 " "	177	183	187	187	187
28 " "	179	185	189	189	189
29 " "	181	187	191	191	191
30 " "	183	189	193	193	193
31 " "	185	191	195	195	195
32 " "	187	193	197	197	197
33 " "	189	195	199	199	199
34 " "	191	197	201	201	201
35 " "	193	199	203	203	203
36 " "	195	201	205	205	205
37 " "	197	203	207	207	207
38 " "	199	205	209	209	209
39 " "	201	207	211	211	211
40 " "	203	209	213	213	213
41 " "	205	211	215	215	215
42 " "	207	213	217	217	217
43 " "	209	215	219	219	219
44 " "	211	217	221	221	221
45 " "	213	219	223	223	223
46 " "	215	221	225	225	225
47 " "	217	223	227	227	227
48 " "	219	225	229	229	229
49 " "	221	227	231	231	231
50 " "	223	229	233	233	233
51 " "	225	231	235	235	235
52 " "	227	233	237	237	237
53 " "	229	235	239	239	239
54 " "	231	237	241	241	241
55 " "	233	239	243	243	243
56 " "	235	241	245	245	245
57 " "	237	243	247	247	247
58 " "	239	245	249	249	249
59 " "	241	247	251	251	251
60 " "	243	249	253	253	253
61 " "	245	251	255	255	255
62 " "	247	253	257	257	257
63 " "	249	255	259	259	259
64 " "	251	257	261	261	261
65 " "	253	259	263	263	263
66 " "	255	261	265	265	265
67 " "	257	263	267	267	267
68 " "	259	265	269	269	269
69 " "	261	267	271	271	271
70 " "	263	269	273	273	273
71 " "	265	271	275	275	275
72 " "	267	273	277	277	277
73 " "	269	275	279	279	279
74 " "	271	277	281	281	281
75 " "	273	279	283	283	283
76 " "	275	281	285	285	285
77 " "	277	283	287	287	287
78 " "	279	285	289	289	289
79 " "	281	287	291	291	291
80 " "	283	289	293	293	293
81 " "	285	291	295	295	295
82 " "	287	293	297	297	297
83 " "	289	295	299	299	299
84 " "	291	297	301	301	301
85 " "	293	299	303	303	303
86 " "	295	301	305	305	305
87 " "	297	303	307	307	307
88 " "	299	305	309	309	309
89 " "	301	307	311	311	311
90 " "	303	309	313	313	313
91 " "	305	311	315	315	315
92 " "	307	313	317	317	317
93 " "	309	315	319	319	319
94 " "	311	317	321	321	321
95 " "	313	319	323	323	323
96 " "	315	321	325	325	325
97 " "	317	323	327	327	327
98 " "	319	325	329	329	329
99 " "	321	327	331	331	331
100 " "	323	329	333	333	333

Scale I.—Applies to the Indian Police Service only.

Scale II.—Applies to the Indian Service of Engineers, the State Railway Engineering Service, the Superior Division Establishment of State Railways, the Superior Telegraph Branch of the Post and Telegraph Department.

Scale III.—Applies to the Indian Forest Service, and the Indian Civil Service.

Scale IV.—Applies to the Indian Educational Service, the Indian Agricultural Service, the Imperial Customs Service, and the Imperial Branch of the Civil Veterinary Department.

Scale V.—Applies to the Superior Staff of the Geological Survey of India Department only.

Port St. George, August 19, 1921.

No. 101.—Under section 5, sub-section (3) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the subjoined notification the draft of which was published in Part I-II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 23rd February 1921, declaring certain monuments in the Chingleput District to be protected monuments:—

# NOTIFICATION.

Under section 5, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council declares the ancient monuments described in the annexed schedule to be protected monuments within the meaning of the said Act.

SCHEDULE.				
Name of district, taluk and name of village.	Name of settlement, description whether wet or dry or mixed, number of possible parcels.	Name of owner.	Description.	Area.
Chingleput district, Chingleput taluk, Gungadam.	Padmanabhaiah temple, S. No. 419, grazing ground.	Private, temple manager, Vengaladam, Adilshah.	South by S. No. 419, east by S. No. 419, west by S. No. 419, north by S. No. 419.	4-50*
Chingleput district, Chingleput taluk, Kallur village.	Krishnaiah temple, S. No. 418, possible.	Private, temple manager, Vengaladam, Adilshah.	South by S. No. 418, east by S. No. 418, west by S. No. 418, north by S. No. 418.	1-00
Chingleput district, Chingleput taluk, Lakshminagar.	Chelliah mandapam, dry, S. No. 417.	Private, temple manager, Vengaladam, Adilshah.	South by S. No. 417, east by S. No. 417, west by S. No. 417, north by S. No. 417.	0-25†
Chingleput district, Chingleput taluk, Vengaladam village.	Thangabai mandapam, dry, S. No. 416.	Private, temple manager, Vengaladam, Adilshah.	South by S. No. 416, east by S. No. 416, west by S. No. 416, north by S. No. 416.	0-25
Chingleput district, Chingleput taluk, Thiruvananthapuram village.	Thiruvananthapuram temple, S. No. 415.	Private, temple manager, Vengaladam, Adilshah.	South by S. No. 415, east by S. No. 415, west by S. No. 415, north by S. No. 415.	0-25

\* Area is wet or grazing ground possible.

† Grouping of 2 plots in the whole of S. No. 416.

Port St. George, August 26, 1921.

No. 103.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

## PORT CANNON.

State, 16th August 1921.

No. 116-P. W.—In sanction of the powers conferred by section 36 (3) (f) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1902 (VI of 1902), the Government of India in Council is pleased to direct that the following notification shall, with effect from the 16th August 1921, be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 3853-45, dated the 26th April 1921, as subsequently amended, namely:—

For sub-rule (2) of rule 116 of the said rules under the head *Foreign Money Orders*, the following shall be substituted:—

(2) In the case of foreign sterling money orders, the rate of commission shall be the following, namely:—

For every sum of 5 shillings or fraction thereof .. .. . 1 2 0

F. L. MOORE,  
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Marine.)

## NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, August 26, 1921.

No. 104.—The Government in Council withdraws the regulations under the Public Security Ordinance issued in the form of the Madras Proclamation against vessels arriving from the port of Madras, information having been received that the port has been declared free from plague.

No. 105.—Under sections 4 and 5 of the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1920 (III of 1920), as amended by the Madras Acts No. VIII of 1914, No. I of 1915 and No. V of 1919

the Governor in Council hereby, notice that, on and after the 1st December 1951, fees at the following rates will be levied on goods landed from, or shipped into any vessel lying or being within the limits of the port of Cockburn, in the district of Stirling, in accordance with all previous provisions on the subject, and that the said fees shall be assessed and paid in accordance with the following rates which supersede all rates previously used, under section 8 of the said Act for wharves at the port of Cockburn:

Items and names of articles.	Dut.	Proportional rate.
1. General (not being passengers' baggage) worthily appraised.	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 6 0
2. Animals—		
In boats and other licensed vessels ..	Each ..	1 0 0
Cattle, swine and pigs ..	Do. ..	8 0 0
Pigs, goats, sheep and all small animals ..	Do. ..	8 0 0
Dogs ..	Do. ..	1 0 0
Horses ..	Do. ..	2 0 0
3. Arms and ammunition ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	2 0 0
4. Beer—		
Packing or gross, bottles and cases ..	Each ..	8 0 0
All other bottles ..	Do. ..	8 0 0
5. Brandy ..	Per 100 ..	8 0 0
6. Gun bay blades ..	Per 100 ..	8 0 0
7. Bark ..	Per 100 ..	8 0 0
8. Jetonets ..	Per bag or bale ..	8 0 0
9. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
10. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
11. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
12. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
13. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
14. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
15. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
16. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
17. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
18. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
19. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
20. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
21. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
22. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
23. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
24. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
25. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
26. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
27. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
28. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
29. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
30. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
31. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
32. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
33. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
34. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
35. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
36. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
37. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
38. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
39. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
40. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
41. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
42. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
43. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
44. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
45. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
46. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
47. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
48. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
49. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
50. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
51. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
52. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
53. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
54. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
55. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
56. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
57. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
58. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
59. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
60. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
61. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
62. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
63. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
64. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
65. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
66. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
67. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
68. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
69. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
70. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
71. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
72. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
73. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
74. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
75. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
76. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
77. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
78. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
79. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
80. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
81. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
82. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
83. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
84. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
85. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
86. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
87. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
88. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
89. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
90. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
91. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
92. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
93. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
94. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
95. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
96. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
97. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
98. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
99. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0
100. Jute or gunny ..	Per bag ..	8 0 0

Duties on value of articles		Tolls on	Exported value.
a		b	c
11. Drying and salting materials	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. in more ..	2 0 0
12. Barken—	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. in more ..	2 0 0
Barken, unbleached ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. in more ..	2 0 0
Barken, bleached ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. in more ..	2 0 0
Barken, unbleached ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. in more ..	2 0 0
Barken, bleached ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. in more ..	2 0 0
13. Eggs ..	..	Per 100 ..	0 0 0
14. Fish ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
15. Flour (including patent and rye)	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
16. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
17. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
18. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
19. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
20. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
21. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
22. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
23. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
24. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
25. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
26. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
27. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
28. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
29. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
30. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
31. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
32. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
33. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
34. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
35. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
36. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
37. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
38. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
39. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
40. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
41. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
42. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
43. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
44. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
45. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
46. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
47. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
48. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
49. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
50. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
51. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
52. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
53. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
54. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
55. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
56. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
57. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
58. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
59. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
60. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
61. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
62. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
63. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
64. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
65. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
66. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
67. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
68. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
69. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
70. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
71. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
72. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
73. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
74. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
75. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
76. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
77. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
78. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
79. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
80. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
81. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
82. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
83. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
84. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
85. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
86. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
87. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
88. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
89. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
90. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
91. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
92. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
93. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
94. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
95. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
96. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
97. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
98. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
99. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0
100. Flour ..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	0 0 0

Name and use of article.	Unit.	Proportional rate.
705. Hessian, floor and bags .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
706. Hessian .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
707. Canvas and sailcloth .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
708. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
709. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
710. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
711. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
712. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
713. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
714. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
715. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
716. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
717. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
718. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
719. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
720. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
721. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
722. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
723. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
724. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
725. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
726. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
727. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
728. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
729. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
730. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
731. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
732. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
733. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
734. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
735. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
736. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
737. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
738. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
739. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
740. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
741. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
742. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
743. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
744. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
745. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
746. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
747. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
748. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
749. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
750. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
751. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
752. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
753. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
754. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
755. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
756. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
757. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
758. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
759. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
760. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
761. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
762. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
763. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
764. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
765. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
766. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
767. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
768. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
769. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
770. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
771. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
772. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
773. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
774. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
775. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
776. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
777. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
778. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
779. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
780. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
781. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
782. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
783. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
784. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
785. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
786. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
787. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
788. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
789. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
790. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
791. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
792. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
793. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
794. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
795. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
796. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
797. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
798. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
799. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0
800. Canvas .. ..	Per ton of 20 cwt. ..	1 0 0

Notes.

2. Passages/ per cent baggage and bedding and provisions and stores for the use of ships and crew.

3. (a) A large case or bale is one exceeding 10 cubic feet.

(b) A small case or bale is one measuring 10 cubic feet or less.

(c) A parcel is a case or bale not exceeding 3 cubic feet.

(d) A large pot is one measuring over 4 gallons.

(e) A small pot is one measuring 4 gallons or less.

(f) When items are loaded by man, bullock or packagers not exceeding a specified size, larger cases or bales will be charged double free unless payment of 12 s. ft. is allowable.

(g) The minimum fee charged on any one package shall be one shilling.

(h) Rates for fractions of quantities—

(i) Five cwt. or 112 cubic feet and less to be charged at quarter rates.

(j) Above 5 cwt. or 112 cubic feet and up to and including 10 cwt. or 20 cubic feet to be charged at half rates.

(k) Above 10 cwt. or 112 cubic feet to be charged at one ton.

(l) The rate for items charged for by number will be for the whole unit or part thereof.

Rules.

1. All goods intended for shipment or landing within the port of Port of Port shall be placed in such place as places as the Port office may, from time to time, by a notice affixed to the Port office, require for the movement of the free port under the Act.

2. All goods intended for shipment will be examined on export application and the duty must be paid before the shipping bill is passed to the customs house.

3. All goods landed within the limits of the port will be assessed on export application and payment must be made before the goods are cleared by the customs.

4. In case of dispute as to weight or measurement, the weight shown in the bill of lading or the original invoice upon which freight has been paid will be deemed to be the correct weight.

5. Goods returned from vessels for reasons beyond the control of shippers, whether damaged or not, will be allowed to be reloaded free, provided the shipping papers is submitted in the proper manner within 24 hours from the time of reloading.

6. The shipping dues paid on these goods may also be refunded, provided the same goods are reshipped and shipping dues paid on them again.

7. Goods allowed to be transhipped must pay the same dues as if they were actually landed and shipped.

8. The refuse of landing or shipping dues paid on goods shortlanded or shipped will be made unless the customs officer is satisfied before the expiry of six months from the date of payment of such dues.

9. If any vessel or ship finds any port, wharf, jetty or quay in the port and thereby causes damage thereto, the Port Office shall forthwith require an officer of the Public Works Department not later than one month to make the necessary repairs to the wharf in which the port is situated, to make the amount of damage assessed. A notice specifying the amount of damage assessed and the amount of the payment shall be served on the owner or master of the vessel or the owner of the wharf.



*Port St. George, August 19, 1921.*

No. 247.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Agricultural Loans Act, 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following amendments to Notification No. 143, dated 15th June 1914, published on pages 745-747 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 14th June 1914:—

(1) At the end of the paragraph, add "and he provides his students declared to be such by a bank officer."

(2) In line 2 of rule 1 between the words "all bills and money or carrying fund, add" or any bill received."

*Port St. George, August 19, 1921.*

No. 248.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

#### DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

##### AGRICULTURE.

*Bombay, 14th August 1921.*

No. 597-540.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Indigo Cess Act, 1918 (III of 1918), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rule:—

##### Rule.

Where any indigo paste produced in India is exported from any customs port to any port beyond the limits of British India or to Aden, the paste provided by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Indigo Cess Act, 1918 (III of 1918), shall be taxed on a weight of the total weight of such paste.

E. W. LEIGH,

*Acting Secretary to Government.*

#### ACQUISITION OF LAND.

*Port St. George, August 19, 1921.*

Under section 8, Act I of 1915, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 3.00 acres, be the same a public house or inn, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a settling tank at Cardle factory, Arundel, and for providing an exchange in the Police Department for a plot of land in these premises taken up for the settling tank; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the District Collector, Coimbatore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

The village district, Coimbatore taluk, Pargashik village.

One hundred, S. No. 121 G, belonging to Messrs. Bangalore Brothers & Co., Coimbatore, bounded on the north by S. No. 121 G; and measured by S. No. 121 F	0.50
One hundred, S. No. 121 G, belonging to Bangalore Brothers and another, bounded on the south by S. No. 121 G, and by S. No. 121 F; and by S. No. 121 H, and by S. No. 121 G	2.50
Total	3.00

J. B. DOWSE,

*Chief Secretary to Government.*

#### DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

##### APPOINTMENT.

*Port St. George, August 15, 1921.*

No. 244.—M. R. E. K. Dhanalakshmi Kothapuri Ammal, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Coimbatore section, to be Financial Assistant to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

##### RECRUITING.

*Port St. George, August 15, 1921.*

No. 245.—Mr. F. W. W. L. V. D., an officer from India, is appointed as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras.

#### ACQUISITION OF LAND.

*Port St. George, August 22, 1921.*

Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1915, the Government, Ministry of Development hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 55.38 acres, be the same a public house or inn, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a public housing and urban; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coimbatore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coimbatore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.





*Taxus distica* Fischakowam talah, No. 118, Martensherdt viloyati—1942

[illegible]

Tanjore District, Kumbakonam Taluk, No. 125. Kumbakonam village—cont.

Plot No. 341-W, belonging to Mr. C. B. Subramanyam Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 340-A; west by No. 342-E; south by No. 340-G, H and F; east by No. 340-F ..	440
Plot No. 340-E, belonging to Mr. C. B. Subramanyam Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 341-W; west by No. 340-A; south by No. 341-F and G; east by No. 340-B and H ..	440
Plot No. 340-A, belonging to Mr. C. B. Subramanyam Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 341-W; west by No. 340-B; south by No. 340-E; east by No. 340-F ..	440
Plot No. 340-B, belonging to Mr. C. B. Subramanyam Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 341-W; west by No. 340-A; south by No. 340-E; east by No. 340-F ..	440
Plot No. 340-C, belonging to Mr. C. B. Subramanyam Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 341-W; west by No. 340-A; south by No. 340-E; east by No. 340-F ..	440
Plot No. 340-D, belonging to Mr. C. B. Subramanyam Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 341-W; west by No. 340-A; south by No. 340-E; east by No. 340-F ..	440
Plot No. 340-F, belonging to Mr. C. B. Subramanyam Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 341-W; west by No. 340-A; south by No. 340-E; east by No. 340-B ..	440
Plot No. 340-G, belonging to Mr. C. B. Subramanyam Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 341-W; west by No. 340-A; south by No. 340-E; east by No. 340-B ..	440
Plot No. 340-H, belonging to Mr. C. B. Subramanyam Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 341-W; west by No. 340-A; south by No. 340-E; east by No. 340-B ..	440
Total ..	440

J. M. TORING,  
Secretary to Government.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(General.)

### LEAVE.

*Fort St. George, August 26, 1911.*

Under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, and G.O. No. 1577, Financial, dated 7th March 1910, Mr. R. V. Venkataswamy Aiyar, Assistant Engineer and Inspector in the School of Engineering, Vellore, is granted, with effect from the date of relief, privilege leave for six months.

*Fort St. George, August 26, 1911.*

Under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, and G.O. No. 1577, Financial, dated 7th March 1910, Mr. Michael O'Brien, B.A., M.A., M.Sc., M.A., Assistant Engineer, Vellore, is granted privilege leave for two months from the 6th September 1911 at date of relief.

### APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Leonard Miles French Barrett, B.A., is appointed Executive Engineer, General Road Works Division, to officiate as Executive Engineer, Vellore, during the absence of Mr. Michael O'Brien on privilege leave or until further orders.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Fort St. George, August 26, 1911.*

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 (1) of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of the license, printed below under the aforesaid Act, to Messrs. Best & Co., Limited, Madras, for the supply of electrical energy to the town of Burma.

2. The license will be notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Madras.

### THE BURMA ELECTRICAL LICENSE, 1911.

*License for the supply of energy granted by the Government of Madras under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.*

License is hereby granted to Messrs. Best & Co., Ltd., carrying on business as merchants and agents at North Beach, Madras, to supply electrical energy in the area with the powers and upon the terms and conditions all specified below.

1. *Area.*—This license may be cited as 'The Burma Electric License, 1911.'

2. *Interpretation.*—This license is to be read and construed subject to all respects to the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, and the several rules, laws, and ordinances to which by that Act or by the Rules made thereunder or the General Clauses Act, 1859, meanings are assigned, shall have in this license and the annexures thereto the same respective meanings, provided that in this license—

(a) The expression 'The Act' shall mean the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

(b) The expression 'Licensee' shall mean Messrs. Best & Co., Ltd., carrying on business as merchants and agents at North Beach, Madras, and their permitted assigns.

(c) The expressions 'first annexure' and 'second annexure' shall mean the first and second annexures to this license respectively.

(d) The expression 'Deposited map' shall mean the plan of the area of supply hereunder under the Act which plan is signed for the purpose of identification by the Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Public Works Department, and by the applicants under the name and style of Best & Co., Ltd.

3. *Commencement of license.*—The date of the notification by the Government of Madras in the *Fort St. George Gazette* that this license has been granted is in this license referred to as 'the commencement of this license'.

4. *Security.*—The period within which under clause 1 (b) of the Schedule to the Act, the licensee shall deposit or secure such sum as therein mentioned, and the sum so to be deposited or secured, shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Government of Madras under that clause, be one year and up to five thousand respectively.

5. *Area of supply.*—The area of supply above referred to within which this supply of energy is authorized by this license is the whole of the area enclosed within the municipal limits of Retnada and more particularly delineated upon the deposited map by a red line enclosing the said area.

6. *Purpose of supply.*—Subject to the provisions of this license and the Act and the Rules thereunder, the licensee shall be entitled, during the continuance of this license, to supply energy for all purposes except in bulk within the area of supply.

7. *Generating works.*—(a) The licensee shall, within a period of three years after the commencement of this license, lay down suitable and efficient generating mains and conduct works to the satisfaction of the Government of Madras for the purpose of supply of electrical energy throughout such streets or parts of streets as are mentioned in the first schedule and as indicated on black as the deposited map. In the case of difference between the description in the first schedule and as indicated on the deposited map, the latter shall prevail.

(b) If the licensee fail to comply with the provisions of sub-clause (a) the license may be revoked.

8. *Generating station.*—The generating station shall be within the area of supply above referred to.

9. *Breaking up of streets and crossings and crossing underways.*—(a) The licensee are hereby specially authorized to open and break up the soil and pavement of the undermentioned railway and to cross the undermentioned canal:—

(i) Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway

(ii) Sankar Canal.

Byes do.

Ellore do.

(b) The length of trenches to be spread on any street at any one time and the period for which they may remain open shall be determined from time to time by Government or the local authority by which such street is repairable. Where any street is crossed, not more than half the width of such street shall without the specific authority in writing of Government or the local authority as aforesaid be closed for traffic.

10. *License fee.*—The fee to be charged in respect of the supply of energy.—The price to be charged by the licensee for energy supplied by them shall not exceed those stated in that behalf in the annexed schedule, or in the case of a method of charge approved by the Government of Madras in accordance with clause (a) of the schedule of the Act such maxima as the Government of Madras shall fix on approving the method.

11. *Purchase of underwriting.*—(a) The option of purchase given by section 7 sub-section (1) of the Act shall not be exercisable on the expiration of thirty years from the date of the notification of this license and on the expiration of any subsequent period of twenty years during the continuance of this license. The percentage of the value to be determined in accordance with and for the purpose of section 7 (1) of the Act of the lands, buildings, works, materials, and plant of the licensee license mentioned to be added under the second proviso of the sub-section to such value as amount of compulsory purchase shall be twenty per centum.

(b) In accordance with section 5, sub-section (2) clause (d) (i) of the Act, it is hereby declared that the generating station to be used in connection with the underwriting shall form part of the underwriting for the purposes of purchase under section 5 or section 7 of the Act.

(c) During the period of notice prescribed in section 7 (4) of the Act all extensions and outlays of money debitable to the capital account of the licensee shall be subject to the previous approval of Government.

12. *Exemptions from the schedule to the Act.*—In pursuance of section 3, sub-section (2) clause (f) of the Act it is hereby expressly declared that clause (a) of the schedule to the Act shall be exempted from incorporation in this license.

13. *Assignment of license.*—At any time after the commencement of this license, the licensee may, with the previous consent in writing of the Government of Madras, assign this license or transfer the whole of their undertaking in respect of which this license is granted (including all lands, buildings, works, materials, and plant of the licensee) to a Company formed or to be formed and registered in British India in accordance with the law in force in British India or in England under the English Companies Act, having authority to take over the license and the said undertaking on the same may be and to exercise the powers and perform the obligations given to or imposed upon the licensee under this license and the Act and Rules made under the Act, and on such assignment or transfer the rights, powers and authorities, obligations and liabilities of the licensee shall be assigned and transferred to and shall be exercised by and shall attach to such Company forward or to be formed as aforesaid.

In case the license is transferred to a company a limited company to be formed for the purpose the Board of Municipalities shall be given facilities to take up shares in the said liability company.

14. *Licensee to have power to enforce conditions of supply.*—The licensee shall have power with the previous approval in writing of the Government of Madras to issue and enforce such conditions of supply as may be necessary from time to time for the due fulfillment of the terms and conditions of the license and the Indian Electricity Act and the rules thereunder.

Dated this 29th day of August one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six.

(Signed by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council)

Secretary to Government, P. F. D., Madras.

## FIRST ADDITIONS.

*Streets in which the License is to lay down suitable and sufficient distributing mains for the purpose of General Supply.*

Hydrated Road from Public Works Department Workshop over Elora and Byrne roads thence along canal side down Rander road.

Quarry road.

Elora road from bridge over Byrne canal to Munson road.

Highs Club street.

Carl Street road.

Munson road between Quarry road and Elora road.

Swelayan street.

Kapoorwall street.

Ramanthandaram street.

Corbett road.

Sub-Court street.

Railway Approach road to Sub-Court street.

Marripoti Office road.

Barter street.

Swelayan street from Hydrated road to Kapoorwall street.

Tandakgall road from the junction with Elora road to its junction with Wadegall road street.

## SECOND ADDITIONS.

## Meters charges.

Clause 1.—The term 'Unit' as used in this measure shall be deemed to mean the energy contained in a current of one thousand amperes flowing under an electric motive force of one volt during one hour.

Clause 2.—Where the licensee charges any consumer by the actual quantity of energy supplied to him, they shall be entitled to charge him, subject to a minimum monthly charge of three rupees, at the following rates:—

(a) For lighting and for purposes amounting to eight per unit.

(b) For other purposes not exceeding the equivalent of thirty-three hours supply per month at the maximum power which has been demanded at the rate of seven five per unit.

(c) For any quantity exceeding the equivalent of thirty-three hours supply per month at such maximum power at the rate of seven three per unit.

(d) For any further quantity exceeding the equivalent of sixty-six hours supply per month at such maximum power at the rate of seven two per unit.

(e) For public street lighting seven four per unit.

Clause 3.—Where the licensee measures the quantity of power contained in the supply to the consumer they shall be entitled to charge him for electric energy according to the rates set forth in clause 2 of this measure, the quantity of energy supplied to him being taken to be the product of the quantity of current as measured by the meter and the declared pressure at the consumer's terminals, that is to say full normal pressure at his terminals, so long as he declares by his license under this Act. Provided that where the licensee supply energy to an alternating system the method of measurement shall not apply and that in such cases the quantity of energy contained in the supply shall be measured by one or more suitable and approved meters.

W. HUTTON,

*Secy. to Govt., P. W. D. (General, Buildings and Roads).*

## ACQUISITION OF LAND.

*Port St. George, August 20, 1911.*

Under section 4, Act I of 1904, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0-65 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a latrine to the police house at Thendal, and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Dharmasaram, is appointed or person the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Dharmasaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Anantapur district, Kallidukki, Thendal village.

Submerged village situated between S. No. 375-A 2, belonging to Redduri Rao, and S. No. 375-A 3, belonging to Marayana Rao, and S. No. 375-A 4, belonging to D. V. Venkata Reddy, all of which are situated in the village of Thendal, and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Dharmasaram, is appointed or person the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Dharmasaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

J. S. WESTERDALE,

*Deputy Secy. to Govt., P. W. D. (Buildings and Roads).*

## (Irrigation.)

## ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

*Port St. George, August 20, 1911.*

Under section 4, Act I of 1904, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0-65 acre, be the same a little more or less,



## Fort St. George, August 22, 1911.

Under section 5, Act I of 1904, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 2-48 aca, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for diverting an irrigation channel to one of the land of Madirappa, son of Kallaballi Ganga; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Sub-Collector, Pudukottai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take notice for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector, Pudukottai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

## Anandapur district, Madhavam taluk, Kallaballi village.

Revenue land, wt. No. 146 & 3, belonging to Kallaballi Ganga; and Chinnu Ganga; and Agni Rao, bounded on the north by general road, S. No. 109 & 1; and by public land, S. No. 112-1; and by tank land, S. No. 107 & 2; and by assessed waste, S. No. 114-2	4-48
Revised area, wt. No. 146 & 3, belonging to Kallaballi Ganga; and Chinnu Ganga; and Agni Rao, bounded on the north by general road, S. No. 109 & 1; and by assessed waste, S. No. 114-2; and by tank land, S. No. 107 & 2; and by assessed waste, S. No. 114-2	4-48
Village reserve, land, wt. No. 102, belonging to Kallaballi Ganga, bounded on the north by village reserve land, S. No. 101; and by village reserve land, S. No. 101; and by tank land, S. No. 110 & 2; and by public land, S. No. 112-1	1-28
Government, wt. No. 101 & 3, belonging to Kallaballi Ganga, bounded on the north by public land, S. No. 112-1; and by village reserve land, S. No. 101; and by tank land, S. No. 110 & 2; and by general road, S. No. 109 & 1	4-12
	4-48
Total ..	4-48

## Fort St. George, August 24, 1911.

Under section 5, Act I of 1904, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 11 aca, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extending the land of the Revenue Department to the right bank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruchirappalli, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take notice for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruchirappalli, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

## South Arcot district, Oligu taluk, Sommar village.

Agri. land, S. No. 284 & 2, belonging to Kallaballi Ganga; and Chinnu Ganga; and Agni Rao, bounded on the north by S. No. 112; and by S. No. 114-2; and by S. No. 109 & 1	11
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Under section 5, Act I of 1904, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0-04 aca, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improving the land of the Revenue Department to the right bank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Sub-Collector, Arcot, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take notice for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector, Arcot, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

## Palani district, Elour taluk, Jorlagiri village.

Govt. S. No. 101 & 1, belonging to Chinnu Ganga, bounded on the north by S. No. 101, 102 and 103; and by S. No. 104 and 105; and by S. No. 106 and 107; and by S. No. 108	0-04
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## Fort St. George, August 24, 1911.

Under section 5, Act I of 1904, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0-1 aca, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for acquiring the land of the Revenue Department to the right bank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Sub-Collector, Tiruchirappalli, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take notice for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector, Tiruchirappalli, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

## Gudalur district, Rajahmundry taluk, Panduripalli village.

Wt. S. No. 120, belonging to Jorlagiri Ganga, situated at Panduripalli, bounded on its north by S. No. 119 and on its south by S. No. 118; and by S. No. 117; and by S. No. 116; and by S. No. 115; and by S. No. 114; and by S. No. 113; and by S. No. 112; and by S. No. 111; and by S. No. 110; and by S. No. 109; and by S. No. 108; and by S. No. 107; and by S. No. 106; and by S. No. 105; and by S. No. 104; and by S. No. 103; and by S. No. 102; and by S. No. 101; and by S. No. 100; and by S. No. 99; and by S. No. 98; and by S. No. 97; and by S. No. 96; and by S. No. 95; and by S. No. 94; and by S. No. 93; and by S. No. 92; and by S. No. 91; and by S. No. 90; and by S. No. 89; and by S. No. 88; and by S. No. 87; and by S. No. 86; and by S. No. 85; and by S. No. 84; and by S. No. 83; and by S. No. 82; and by S. No. 81; and by S. No. 80; and by S. No. 79; and by S. No. 78; and by S. No. 77; and by S. No. 76; and by S. No. 75; and by S. No. 74; and by S. No. 73; and by S. No. 72; and by S. No. 71; and by S. No. 70; and by S. No. 69; and by S. No. 68; and by S. No. 67; and by S. No. 66; and by S. No. 65; and by S. No. 64; and by S. No. 63; and by S. No. 62; and by S. No. 61; and by S. No. 60; and by S. No. 59; and by S. No. 58; and by S. No. 57; and by S. No. 56; and by S. No. 55; and by S. No. 54; and by S. No. 53; and by S. No. 52; and by S. No. 51; and by S. No. 50; and by S. No. 49; and by S. No. 48; and by S. No. 47; and by S. No. 46; and by S. No. 45; and by S. No. 44; and by S. No. 43; and by S. No. 42; and by S. No. 41; and by S. No. 40; and by S. No. 39; and by S. No. 38; and by S. No. 37; and by S. No. 36; and by S. No. 35; and by S. No. 34; and by S. No. 33; and by S. No. 32; and by S. No. 31; and by S. No. 30; and by S. No. 29; and by S. No. 28; and by S. No. 27; and by S. No. 26; and by S. No. 25; and by S. No. 24; and by S. No. 23; and by S. No. 22; and by S. No. 21; and by S. No. 20; and by S. No. 19; and by S. No. 18; and by S. No. 17; and by S. No. 16; and by S. No. 15; and by S. No. 14; and by S. No. 13; and by S. No. 12; and by S. No. 11; and by S. No. 10; and by S. No. 9; and by S. No. 8; and by S. No. 7; and by S. No. 6; and by S. No. 5; and by S. No. 4; and by S. No. 3; and by S. No. 2; and by S. No. 1	0-1
Wt. S. No. 121, belonging to Jorlagiri Ganga, situated at Panduripalli, bounded on its north by S. No. 120; and by S. No. 119; and by S. No. 118; and by S. No. 117; and by S. No. 116; and by S. No. 115; and by S. No. 114; and by S. No. 113; and by S. No. 112; and by S. No. 111; and by S. No. 110; and by S. No. 109; and by S. No. 108; and by S. No. 107; and by S. No. 106; and by S. No. 105; and by S. No. 104; and by S. No. 103; and by S. No. 102; and by S. No. 101; and by S. No. 100; and by S. No. 99; and by S. No. 98; and by S. No. 97; and by S. No. 96; and by S. No. 95; and by S. No. 94; and by S. No. 93; and by S. No. 92; and by S. No. 91; and by S. No. 90; and by S. No. 89; and by S. No. 88; and by S. No. 87; and by S. No. 86; and by S. No. 85; and by S. No. 84; and by S. No. 83; and by S. No. 82; and by S. No. 81; and by S. No. 80; and by S. No. 79; and by S. No. 78; and by S. No. 77; and by S. No. 76; and by S. No. 75; and by S. No. 74; and by S. No. 73; and by S. No. 72; and by S. No. 71; and by S. No. 70; and by S. No. 69; and by S. No. 68; and by S. No. 67; and by S. No. 66; and by S. No. 65; and by S. No. 64; and by S. No. 63; and by S. No. 62; and by S. No. 61; and by S. No. 60; and by S. No. 59; and by S. No. 58; and by S. No. 57; and by S. No. 56; and by S. No. 55; and by S. No. 54; and by S. No. 53; and by S. No. 52; and by S. No. 51; and by S. No. 50; and by S. No. 49; and by S. No. 48; and by S. No. 47; and by S. No. 46; and by S. No. 45; and by S. No. 44; and by S. No. 43; and by S. No. 42; and by S. No. 41; and by S. No. 40; and by S. No. 39; and by S. No. 38; and by S. No. 37; and by S. No. 36; and by S. No. 35; and by S. No. 34; and by S. No. 33; and by S. No. 32; and by S. No. 31; and by S. No. 30; and by S. No. 29; and by S. No. 28; and by S. No. 27; and by S. No. 26; and by S. No. 25; and by S. No. 24; and by S. No. 23; and by S. No. 22; and by S. No. 21; and by S. No. 20; and by S. No. 19; and by S. No. 18; and by S. No. 17; and by S. No. 16; and by S. No. 15; and by S. No. 14; and by S. No. 13; and by S. No. 12; and by S. No. 11; and by S. No. 10; and by S. No. 9; and by S. No. 8; and by S. No. 7; and by S. No. 6; and by S. No. 5; and by S. No. 4; and by S. No. 3; and by S. No. 2; and by S. No. 1	0-1
Total ..	0-2

Under section 5, Act I of 1904, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 12-08 aca, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Chinnu Ganga, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Rajahmundry, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take notice for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Rajahmundry, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.





SUPPLEMENT TO PART I  
OF  
**THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.**

No. 243

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 30, 1921.

(Price, 4 m. + p.)

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

*Fort St. George, August 30, 1921.*

No. 244.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

*Forests.*

*State, the 12th August 1921.*

No. 1258-273.—The following letter of the Government of India to local Governments with enclosures, regarding the training of probationers for the Indian Forest Service, is published for general information:—

Circular No. 934-243.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

*Forests.*

*State, the 29th July 1921.*

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

Sr. With reference to the circular letter from this Department, No. 1170, dated the 17th A. S. September 1920, recommending the inclusion of the Secretary of State that probationers for the Imperial Forest Service should be trained at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, I am directed to forward a copy of a subsequent despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 145 Revenue, dated 26th September 1921, in which, for reasons given, it is directed that the whole matter should be reconsidered.

I enclose herewith to make a reference to chapters III and IV of paragraph VIII of the Public Service Commission's Report, 1916, concerning the Forest Department, and to forward copies of relevant extracts from the papers on the subject as noted in the accompanying schedule.

2. It will be seen that the Government of India, when considering local Governments regarding the proposals of the Public Service Commission, were inclined to favour the proposal of training both Indian and European recruits in India as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made at Dehra Dun, but, being subsequently convinced by the arguments advanced in

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the most strenuous opposition of the local Governments to this project, they recommended to the Secretary of State that both classes of recruits should be trained at one selected University in Great Britain. The Secretary of State, however, decided that probationers both English and Indian should, ordinarily, be trained at Dacca. This is future. On receipt of this decision the Government of India, after considering a note submitted on the 18th May 1920, by their Inspector-General of Forests, Sir George Hart, an extract from which is included among the papers enclosed, asked the Secretary of State to leave open the whole question temporarily. The Secretary of State decided at first to do so, but in view of a resolution unanimously adopted by the Empire Forestry Conference attending the establishment of a central training institution, he has now asked for a full reconsideration of the whole matter and lays special emphasis on the desirability of accelerating Indian opinion thereon. The Government of India have since received a copy of the Report of the Inter-departmental Committee on Imperial Forestry Education, which was appointed to prepare a scheme for giving effect to the resolution of the Empire Forestry Conference. It will be observed that the report does not deal openly with the subject of training for the Indian Forest Service but, as will be shown later, its recommendations, which, in brief, contemplate a course of higher training in forestry for students who have already received preliminary education in that subject, are capable of adoption whether the preliminary education be given in England or in India.

3. The various proposals regarding the training of probationers for the Imperial Forest Service may be summarized as follows:—

(i) Training in England and on the Continent for both classes of recruits, i.e., English and Indian, as at present.

(ii) Training at Dacca Dacca for both classes of recruits with subsequent visits to Continental forests. This is the scheme adopted by the Secretary of State. He has recently decided to have the whole matter reconsidered afresh.

(iii) Selection in England and India respectively, and higher training in England, and Service of all recruits together for one year at a central institution. This represents the method by which the recommendations of the Inter-departmental Committee would be applied to recruits meant for India.

4. *Exemption system.*—Selection in England (85 per cent) and in India (15 per cent) Candidates in England required to possess an honours degree in science; those in India a first class degree in any Indian University is an object. Candidates in India are required to pass a qualifying examination in English, Mathematics and two Science subjects, the standard of the examination in the latter being that of the known entrance degree of the Madras University. Training in England for two years at either Oxford, Cambridge or Edinburgh University, the choice of University being left to the probationer. During the practical course of instruction the students are all together. Probationers are not finally appointed as members of the Forest Service until they take their appointments in India. The cost of this method is about £150 per candidate (a stipend of £200 per annum is given to each), but in addition those selected in England are given a free passage to India and those selected in India are given free passage to England and back.

5. *The Dacca Dacca scheme.*—Adopted by the Secretary of State in No. 18,000, dated the 18th February 1920, between and qualifications as at present. Training for both classes of probationers at Dacca Dacca. Practical instruction in European forestry to be arranged locally requiring that after three to six years' service officers should spend a short period in European forests. Probationers appointed in England to become members of the Forest Service in some rank, when confirmed, to serve for pay, promotion and pension, from date of arrival in India to commence training. Owing to paying the students during their course of instruction and to the necessity of providing at Dacca Dacca a properly equipped educational institution and a full staff of competent teachers for auxiliary sciences as well as for forestry proper, the cost per recruit under this method is likely to be very high and is estimated, for a two years' course only, at £2,000, exclusive of the cost of travelling to India, which is bound to be expensive and also of the cost of visits to European forests after training and a period of service in India. This method might be modified by selection at school-leaving age by examination suggested by examination. This would approximate a three years' course at Dacca Dacca instead of a two years' course and the expense would be almost proportionately higher.

The objections to training in India are fully dealt with in the papers forwarded. The proposal was met by almost unanimous and strong opposition from local Governments where it was first put forward, and local Governments' opinions are entitled to the highest consideration, since it is they who will pay and employ the staff recruited. The principal objections may be summarized here. They are:—

(i) Indian forests do not and cannot, for many years to come, possess the educational value which has been claimed for them by the Secretary of State, with the exception of small areas of artificial plantations. India does not possess any forests such as those in France, and other continental countries besides Germany, which exhibit the results of continuous scientific management over long periods of time.

(ii) Indian officers trained in England in addition to the general advantages which must result from enjoying an English University, require a status which they could not secure if trained in India.

(ii) The social assimilation of Indian and British recruits will be more easily attained in England than in India, at least during the period of joint training; and

(iii) The general acceptance of India is not the best place for British adolescents; while, moreover, the post-war education, as opposed to the purely training side of the question, obtained at a British University is incomparably inferior to the British and for that matter, as Indian recruits, for the studies of a higher order, than training at a specialized institution in India.

(iv) The cost of training in India must greatly exceed that of training in England.

Against the disadvantages which may be urged it must not, however, be forgotten that many Indians would prefer their sons to be trained where some degree of parental supervision could be exercised, and that there may be advantages to the Government of India in having the training of probationers under their direct control. It must also be remembered that the education in India of boys forest officers which would be the result of continuous management over long periods of time is an argument that may be pushed too far, inasmuch as it must mean that, if such an aim is a necessary complement of an institute for higher training in forestry, India can never be equipped with such an institute within a reasonably short period of time. Further the defect might be cured by sending young officers to the Government for a short period, in the same way as it may be necessary or desirable to send them to America for training as forest engineers. Finally I turn to the last statement in the following passage in paragraph 5 of the Secretary of State's despatch No. 14-Ber., dated the 12th February 1923, in which he sets forth his reasons for preferring this scheme:—

"I am entirely in accord with the opinion that the joint training of European and Indian recruits at one centre is essential; but the practical difficulties in carrying this in England are so great that I see no objection to the immediate adoption of Dehra Dun as the training centre. For many reasons it would probably be impossible to turn the Indian Forest Service probationers at one institution in England; and, if training there were feasible again, the students would necessarily be distributed, according to their class, among three or more Universities. The conditions which Your Excellency's Government and I regard as essential could not, therefore, be fulfilled. I have considered the question of establishing a Forest College for India, analogous to Cooper's Hill; but such a scheme would be very costly, and it would, I consider, be unjustifiable unless the proposal to train at Dehra Dun were definitely abandoned. Training at Dehra Dun offers, however, certain advantages which are very important, one as important as the definite abandonment of that proposal would clearly be inadvisable. The public as regards training in England has also changed materially as a result of the war; it will be impracticable for many years to come to utilize the German forests as a training ground, and I am advised that this will withdraw one of the most valuable of the educative elements in the system of training foresters in force here. There are no forests in the United Kingdom suitable for the more advanced practical instruction of the probationers, and the forests of France and Switzerland are probably less useful as a training field than the Indian forests. Officers trained at Dehra Dun would be taught their practical work in the provincial forests, where their theoretical instruction would afterwards be applied in practice. While these considerations point to Dehra Dun as the most suitable centre from the point of view of the existence of an adequate training ground, the facilities for theoretical instruction, and particularly for instruction in the practical management of forests, are also superior to those now obtainable in England. The schools to maintain the existing age classes substantially unaltered will increase the objection that Dehra Dun might prove an undesirable centre for English youths of 18 to 22, and Indian youths with, I anticipate, valuable experience which will assist of the continuance of parental supervision and control over their sons during the period of training.

"For these reasons I have decided that probationers for the Indian Forest Service will ordinarily be trained at Dehra Dun in future, and I desire that Your Excellency's Government will now take steps to give effect to this decision at the earliest possible date. In a few exceptional cases, where probationers of unusual scientific ability or special aptitude are recruited, it may be desirable to reserve for their training in Europe with the object of qualifying them for research work, or for appointments which demand a high degree of scientific knowledge and skill. Future recruits to the Indian Forest Service will have no practical experience of European systems of forest administration; and as that experience has proved valuable in the past, it will be desirable to supplement the course of training at Dehra Dun by a short period spent in the Continental forests. I suggest that this should be arranged where the officer has from three to six years' practical experience in India, and leave it to Your Excellency's Government to settle the details of the scheme. Good leave might be granted for the purpose; but whatever system be adopted, I hope that every directly recruited officer at the Indian Forest Service will ultimately be required to spend at least six months in studying Continental systems of forestry before he has completed six years' service in India."

5. The scheme of the *Inter-Departmental Committee*—The meeting of the Report of Lord Clive's Inter-Departmental Committee may lead to a revision of previous opinions on this important subject. At the British Empire Forestry Conference held in England in 1922, it was brought to notice that whereas the Empire contains 1,000,000,000 acres of forest land, the possibilities of the development of which are very great indeed, there exists within the Empire no institution for the higher training of forest officers. The Conference therefore considered that a central institution of this kind was essential, and, as a result the Inter-Departmental Committee was appointed and has made its recommendations. After visiting the Universities of Great Britain the Committee, in view of the extent of education in forestry, agreed the creation of the

present Imperial Forest Service training, already being provided for, has not felt justified in disrupting it altogether or in recommending that all forestry students be confined to a central institution, but has recommended that the functions of the central institution should be confined to giving advanced course of training to such who have already received the education in forestry which the Universities provide. The preliminary education, the Committee considers, should be up to the standard required at present, the Universities co-operating in a joint scheme to secure as nearly as possible a common standard, while a central institution should be founded at Oxford for the higher training of those who have undergone the education in forestry obtainable at the Universities. The consensus of evidence before the Committee appears to have justified the belief that forestry education in England has reached a stage which will provide an ample field for the selection of candidates for the various forest services of the Empire, and it was urged to the Committee that the selection of candidates from among those who had completed a prior education in forestry would possess the following advantages:—

(1) Candidates appointed as probationers would ordinarily commence their service two, and in some cases three, years earlier than they are able to do at present.

(2) The Government concerned would not have to bear the cost of the preliminary education, which the students themselves will have acquired by taking the forestry course at the Universities. At present the only qualification for a probationership in the Indian Forest Service is the possession of an Honours degree in science, and the Government of India have at present to bear the cost of providing a training in forestry.

(3) The Service will obtain better officers. The evidence received by the Committee justified the conclusion that young men who have taken up and persisted in the study of forestry from an earlier age and at their own expense, will have done so because it appeared to them and that they are more likely to be interested in their profession than men who have primarily devoted themselves to the study of science, especially since the best science graduates are attracted by opportunity other than those to be found in forestry. In short, the argument is that the man who has taken up the study of forestry with a view to making it his profession is likely to do better than one who has adopted it later in life as an after-thought and after acquiring a line for a particular science.

7. The course of higher training at the Central Institution would last for one year, and the proposal thus involves the selection of probationers from among men who have already received, at their own expense, an approved vocational education in forestry and their subsequent higher training, at the expense of Government for one year at the Central Institution. The cost of this training would be approximately £650 per probationer exclusive of passages.

8. It is evident that if this scheme is adopted, provision must be made in India for a course of education in forestry so as to enable Indian students to obtain, before selection for training at the Central Institution, a qualification equivalent to the forestry diploma or degree obtainable at the British Universities. It would be necessary to replace the existing Provincial Forest Service course at Dehra Dun by one which would extend to three years, as far as possible up to the standard of the diploma of forestry at Oxford. Since the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun is a Government institution of the United Kingdom it would be necessary to limit, both on account of the difficulty of receiving more than a certain number of students and because the number of students admitted, and entry to the course might be by selection, and examination by local Governments of school-leaving age after a qualifying examination in English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry up to the standard of the Oxford matriculation. The aim would be to secure a vocational training at school-leaving age in place of a post-graduate training. On the completion of three years' course the number of probationers for the Imperial Service required for that year might be selected by the Government of India, the candidates obtaining the diploma but not selected for the Imperial Forest Service would obtain appointments in the Provincial Service, service in which would render them eligible for promotion to the Imperial Forest Service in the first appointments. The Indian probationers would be sent to England and would, together with those sent to England, undergo the year's higher training at the Central Institution. It is estimated that under this arrangement the cost of an Indian recruit would amount to about £1,500 exclusive of travelling expenses and that of a British recruit to £250. The extra cost of the Indian recruit would be an asset of the cost of establishing and maintaining the vocational course of forestry up to the required standard at Dehra Dun, for though it will be expected of students to maintain themselves while at Dehra Dun, it is not proposed to charge them fee for tuition.

9. This scheme, though expensive as compared with the present system of obtaining and training Indian recruits, will be less expensive than that of concentrating all forest training of recruits, both British and Indian, at Dehra Dun. In the case of British recruits the expenditure involved will certainly be less smaller, while for Indian recruits the scheme provides that the greater part of their education in forestry shall be given in India, and given there the benefit with a year's subsequent training in Europe cannot fail to counter.

10. The cost of £2,000 and £1,500 for probationers, as roughly estimated in paragraphs 8 and 9, respectively, of this letter may appear to be a deterrent factor in considering the scheme there discussed, but it must be remembered that the premises will probably in any event be asked to incur huge expenditure if they desire to continue the practice of having their candidates for the Provincial Service trained at Dehra Dun. The scheme for the enlargement of the

Research Institute includes the project of removing the Forest College to a new site, and new buildings, lecture rooms, lecture halls, laboratories and so forth will have to be built. The cost of erecting these must be a basis for calculating the charges to be made to local Governments for training their candidates for the Provincial Service, and in addition there will be the cost of the teaching staff and other expenditure. There will be no great difference in the cost of students and maintaining the necessary institutions, whether it be for Provincial Service candidates only or for Imperial Service candidates as well, and since probably less than one-fourth of the men trained at Dacca will be afterwards members of the Imperial Service, the bulk of the cost of maintaining the training institutions (including interest on capital expenditure) will have to be recovered as charges for training Provincial Service men, and the extra cost of training an Imperial Service, as opposed to a Provincial Service, officer will not be great.

11. As has been said above, the Secretary of State is particularly desirous of ascertaining how the whole question is regarded by Indians. I am therefore to request that steps may be taken to obtain expressions of Indian opinion, both official and non-official, and that these may be forwarded to the Government of India together with the views of the local Government with as little delay as possible.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. HILLMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 603-243.

Copy forwarded to the Inspector-General of Forests, for information and with the request that the views of the President, Forest Research Institute and College, Dacca Dug, may be obtained and submitted to the Government of India.

(By order)

J. W. HAZEN,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 922-242.

Copy forwarded to the—

Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

Chief Commissioner of Ajmer.

Responsible the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Responsible the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-

West Frontier Province.

Chief Commissioner of Assam and Nisabur District.

Chief Commissioner of Delhi.

(By order)

J. W. HAZEN,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

#### Schedule of papers.

1. Extract paragraphs 16 to 18 of Government of India Circular No. 603, dated 29th October 1918.

2. (a) Extract paragraph 6 from Madras Government's letter No. 605, dated 27th March 1919 and enclosure, viz—

(i) extract from the report of the Forest Departmental Committee

(ii) extract paragraph 11 from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Forests and Miscellaneous No. 648, dated 27th December 1918.

(b) Extract paragraphs 6-7 from Bombay Government's letter No. 1853, dated 23th February 1919.

(c) Extract paragraphs 8-11 from Berar Government's letter No. 1813, dated 24th February 1919.

(d) Extract paragraph 8 from United Provinces Government's letter No. 3, dated 4th January 1919.

(e) Extract paragraph 11 from Punjab Government's letter No. 22617 (Forest), dated 23rd December 1918 and enclosure, viz., note by Mr. E. McLeod, dated 1st December 1918.

(f) Extract paragraphs 7-8 from Burma Government's letter No. 43-17A, dated 3rd January 1919.

(g) Extract paragraph 2(c) from Bihar and Orissa Government's letter No. 179 B.T.-111-2/118-18, dated 27th January 1919.

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- (4) Extract paragraph 8 from the letter of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 296-F., dated 11th January 1929.
- (5) Extract paragraphs 9 and 11 from the letter of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces No. 219-B—XV, dated 6th February 1928.
8. Extract from part II (a) of Government of India's Dispatch No. 303, dated 14th September 1929.
4. Extract paragraph 9 from Secretary of State's Dispatch, No. 14-Bac., dated 12th February 1928.
5. Extract paragraphs 8 and 17 from note by Sir George Clark, dated 18th May 1920.
6. Telegram to the Secretary of State, dated the 24th June 1920.
7. Telegram from the Secretary of State, dated 21st July 1920.
8. Resolution B and Annexure C of British Empire Forestry Conference.
9. Dispatch from the Secretary of State, No. 113-Bac., dated 20th September 1926, and enclosure, viz., note on the training of officers for the Indian Forest Service by Mr. P. H. Cattermole, C.B., C.S.I.
10. Report of the Inter-departmental Committee on Imperial Forestry Education.

#### RECOMMEND No. 1.

Extract paragraph 15—16 from Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Circular No. 563, dated 11th October 1928.

10. If, as the Government of India consider most desirable, Indian and European recruits are to be trained together, the choice lies between (a) sending the Indian recruits to England to be there trained with the European recruits, and (b) bringing the European recruits out to India to be trained with the Indian recruits at Dehra Dun as soon as arrangements can be made to facilitate the advanced course advocated by the Commission. In the former case, or if separate training for European recruits mentioned in England, and those recruits are selected at the school-training age, the Government of India are inclined to agree with the French Ministry that the training should be carried out at one centre and should not be distributed over two or more institutions at present.

11. The Government-General in Council fully recognizes the fact that apart from climatic and other considerations there are obvious advantages in training in England when such broader opportunities are available for thorough instruction in the auxiliary subjects while the students would be able to spend a part of the course in forests in the continent of Europe which have been under systematic management for centuries. If arrangements could be made to send all recruits for the Imperial Service, both Indians and Europeans, to our training centres in the United Kingdom where the special subjects necessary for Indian forest officers were certain to be properly provided for, the Government of India might be willing to accept the suggestion that Indian recruits should be sent to England for training. On the other hand, there are considerations which make it advisable that young Indians should be trained in their own country if possible, while it is obviously desirable that the Indian Empire, with greater forest resources than any other portion of the British Empire, excepting possibly Canada, should be in a position to provide training in scientific forestry up to the highest standard; moreover, such an institution would perhaps be more likely to attract men for training from other parts of the Empire, such as South Africa, Australia and Ceylon, than would a forest college in England.

There are, the Government of India think, no little doubts that the pure forestry subjects can be taught at least in India as in England, provided that sufficient acquaintance with the principles of highly organized forest management, such as are met with only in the continental of Europe, is given before the completion of the course. Again, forest engineering and surveying, the former of which has always, and the latter has recently, been taught only in a very limited and absolutely insufficient extent, can obviously be dealt with better in India than in England under present conditions; while there is no reason why history, zoology, organic chemistry and geology should not be provided for in India to the extent that is necessary; sufficient acquaintance with physiography, inorganic chemistry and physics would be ensured by the systematic examination proposed.

12. On a consideration of all the factors in the case, the Government of India are inclined to favor the project of training both Indian and European recruits in India as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made at Dehra Dun. The scheme which, as at present advised, they are disposed to recommend is that for a course in India should commence about November and end in March, two years and three or four months later; and then, from April to November following the completion of the course, the students should visit England, and the southeast of Europe, partly as leave and partly as a tour to advanced continental forest systems. They give recruits an opportunity to and the age at which they would be brought out to India in the first instance. His Excellency the Government-General in Council thinks, however, that the former of these disadvantages could be to some extent mitigated by a suitable arrangement of the timing of recruitment, which he suggests the proposed return to Europe within some 2½ years of the time suggested that the training of all recruits in India is likely to be no more successful than either of the other alternatives mentioned, as it will necessitate the payment by Government of

additional passages to and from England, and will involve extra expenditure on travelling and on stipends to the students sufficient to cover the cost of living throughout the whole course of training. It is thought, however, that in view of the great desirability of training both classes of recruits together and of the other considerations mentioned above, it may be found worthwhile to face this expenditure. I am to add that as conditions of service in the Forest Department make it difficult to adhere strictly to caste restrictions, and, as the staff in Europe, during which adherence to these restrictions would be impossible, is an essential portion of the training, it has been suggested that throughout the course Indian and English students should be required to live and dine together. As each daily association would tend to the attainment of a proper spirit of comradeship and to the strengthening of esprit de corps it is perhaps justifiable to lay that Indian public opinion would acquiesce in this arrangement, but the Government of India would be glad of the opinion of local Governments on the question.

ENCLOSURE No. 2 (a)

Extract paragraph 8 from *Madras Government's letter No. 248, dated the 27th March 1919.*

6. Paragraphs 12, 15, 17 and 18. *Training of recruits.*—The Government agree in the views of the Government of India that it is essential that both Indian and European recruits for the Imperial Service should be trained in the same institutions or centres.

They have carefully considered the question whether such training should be in India or in England and have come to the conclusion that the training should be in England preferably at Oxford University. This conclusion is in accord with the views of the Committee of Forest officers referred to in paragraph 1 above. In the opinion of this Government the advantages of training in England far outweigh the objections to it. As regards the attendance of a proper spirit of comradeship and the strengthening of esprit de corps referred to by the Government of India in paragraph 18 of Mr. McKinnon's letter under reply, the Government doubt whether students of different races would, in India, mix out of class hours to the extent necessary to foster this spirit and consider that the cultivation of Indian and European recruits should be by the Government of India can be obtained only if the training is carried out in England.

Regarding the training of candidates for the Provincial Service, the Government of India's conclusion, that Provincial officers should be trained separately from the Imperial Service Probationers is in accord with the views of the Government otherwise. In a joint institution one class might look down on the other and resentment would follow. To avoid this and the possibility of heart-burning and dissension among Provincial Service officers, this Government consider that in no circumstances should the two classes of officers be trained in the same institutions or centres.

(1) *Extract from the report of the Forest Departmental Committee on the Government of India's Circular No. 650-Forest, dated the 29th October 1918.*

Paragraphs 16, 17 and 18 dealing with the question of the combined training of the Imperial Service recruits.—The Public Services Commission proposes separate training for Indian and English recruits and the question discussed in the above paragraphs by the Government of India was for the most part not considered. The Government of India consider that pure forestry subjects can be taught as well in India as in England, provided that regulations with examples of highly organized forest management, only available on the continent of Europe, be given before the completion of the course. For those who for some time in England should be deemed in India and should complete their training by a visit to certain forests in Europe.

Mr. Venkateswama Ayyar states that the opinion of the Provincial Forest Service is probably in favour of training in India but that this view should be considerably modified if it be decided that Imperial recruits, whether recruited in India or in England, shall be paid on the same scale. His own opinion and that of the rest of the Committee is strongly in favour of training in England and there is no doubt that this is the unanimous view of the Imperial Branch.

The Committee does not think that pure forestry can be taught as well in India as in England. In the first place, all the best text-books and forest literature are based on European practice and very only be assimilated thoroughly by a study of European examples. The illustrations available in India are incomplete and as well as to render assimilation of these difficult without considerable expense and loss of time, nor in India has there yet been sufficient progress for the result of Indian system of forest management to be followed to the end.

In Europe, on the other hand, such matters can be studied with facility and principles can be demonstrated by the results of the adoption of any practice. The great variety of Indian forest species and the little that is at present known of them, compared with the mass of information regarding the strictly limited number of European species, renders it difficult to teach the principles of forestry as well in India as in England. This applies particularly to questions of soil valuation, assessment values and all the higher points of forestry.

In brief, the Committee considers that the development of the forests in India is as yet insufficient to make it so valuable a country for training as Europe, while the forest problems in India are so complicated compared to those in Europe, as to make their study during training more confusing than enlightening.

Benefits applied to the assimilation of training apply to the teaching itself and teaching in India is found to be handicapped by the local conditions.

It is stated that the subject of Forest Engineering and Survey was certainly no death with better in India than in England. The Committee is unable to agree that this is the case as far as theoretical knowledge is concerned, while any deficiency in practical training can be easily supplied by a short course in India. With regard to such allied subjects as Botany, Zoology, Organic Chemistry and Geology, facilities of teaching at Delhi can almost be compared to those available at an English University.

Apart from the teaching side of the question, there are other and even stronger reasons for the preference of Europe as a training ground. It has been agreed that a proper assimilation of Indian and European methods can only be obtained if they are treated as a single institution. Clearly this assimilation would go as far as to affirm that the environment of a proper spirit of co-operation and esprit de corps can only be obtained if the training is carried out in England. In India it is to be feared that the students of different races would not mix and of them there is so great a tendency to foster this spirit.

Another argument which the Committee would like to emphasize is that Indians who have been educated in England will always command a higher prestige than those who have not and that this is a very important matter in regard to their position in the Provincial Service in respect of discipline and similar matters.

The disadvantage of the training in England from the Indian point of view is the introduction of students to a new country at an age when they may not be able to stand alone; but it is to be remembered that they will be going to a regular institution where their interests can be safeguarded and that they will not be left to their own resources in a world of a new world.

From the English point of view there would seem to be almost insuperable difficulties about a training in India. The fact of these will be greatly enhanced for it is unlikely that many parents will consent to send their sons to be trained in India at an early age as 19 with no certainty that they will ultimately obtain employment; and even if sufficient recruits could be found it seems almost certain that they would not be of the standard required.

For these and other reasons the Committee considers that the training of these students in Europe as well as those recruited in India should be at one institution in England, and further it is considered advisable that this institution should be the University of Oxford where there is already a School of Forestry which can be suitably extended, where a tentative of education for the Indian Service already exists.

(11) Extract paragraph 11 from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Forest Division, No. 648, dated the 21st December 1918.

11. Paragraphs 14, 17 and 18 (see also paragraph 12 above).—Combined training of the Imperial Forest Service.—This is perhaps the most important, also the most controversial of the questions raised in the Government of India's reference. The main feature of training all the Imperial Forest recruits together seems reasonable, and the arguments in favour of having such training in Europe at a single institution, possibly the University of Oxford, have been very emphatically put by the Committee. The attention of the Government is also drawn to the minute by Mr. F. G. Rye, printed at pages 184 and 185 of the Public Service Commission's report, where the same recommendation is made on much the same ground.

It is also clear from the arguments advanced by the Committee that for a considerable period (given as a guarantee by Mr. F. G. Rye) the training at Delhi can or any other Indian institution is unlikely to be as efficient as the training possible in Europe, and the Government of India have decided that it will be as less expensive. If, therefore the efficiency of the training is to be the paramount consideration, the Board concludes that the Committee's view should be accepted.

It is, however, possible that the question ought not to be decided on this ground alone and that the training in India, if less efficient, can be made good enough.

The Board does not think the difficulties about joint training at Delhi can be reasonably overcome. The Committee's view can be dealt with below.

(1) The superior efficiency attainable at an European institution.—This has already been dealt with above.

(2) The superior suitability of European forests as a training ground.—This is doubtless undeniable, but it may be remarked that this applies, the Board believe, to continental forests and not to English forests accessible from Oxford or any other English institution, and that the Government of India's proposal includes a period of training in continental forests.

(3) The advantage of having European candidates at an early age as 19.—The objection is hardly new, since the members of the Public Service have been recruited at about that age for many years past. Also the climate in which these candidates would pass most of their training would not be that of the plains of India.

The Board, however, agrees that a practical certificate of their work obtaining an appointment at the end of their probation is essential in order to induce persons to send their sons to India at school-leaving age. Probably in any event the risk of any of them falling in quality at the end of their training would be slight, but it would be necessary on the system proposed to guarantee an appointment, short of actual graduation.

(4) The Committee emphasises very strongly the desirability of encouraging a spirit of comradeship and sports *en corps* and considers that the communal life which should foster sport can only be led in England. As regards youth training and the like, the Board agrees that conditions which are possible in Europe could not be observed in such an institution as Dacca Dur. Apart from obvious difficulties, the readiness to adopt, at least temporarily, English social habits, which results almost automatically from a prolonged visit to Europe, could not be induced by the mere passage of an Indian student from his home to such an institution as Dacca Dur.

The Board, however, does not attach the same importance as the Committee to the fusion of social habits, and considers that it would be a mistake to attempt it in Dacca Dur. It might be possible for the students of both sexes to work together in good fellowship without fusing these into barely contact so close as that which the Government of India's proposals imply. The Board doubts whether in any institution such intimacy of daily habit would be agreeable to either class, and thinks that, if not agreeable, it would probably produce the effect opposite to that desired.

#### Enclosure No. 2 (3).

Extract paragraphs 6-7 from British Government's letter No. 2932, dated the 26th February 1919.

6 Paragraph 16 of the letter.—The Governor in Council considers that the training should be confined to one centre and should not be distributed over two or more institutions. The dispersion of the students among a number of different training centres will militate seriously against the formation of that united understanding and comradeship between the candidates of the two races which it is essential to promote.

7 Paragraphs 17 and 18 of the letter.—According to the suggestion advanced by the Government of India, the European selected candidates, who will be of school-leaving age, will be brought over to India for training for a period of two years, will then be sent back to Europe for a short period of further training, and will finally be brought out for service in India. Such a scheme appears to the Governor in Council to be open to grave objections, for which the supposed advantages of adopting the system of training in the universities of the Indian candidates afford an altogether inadequate compensation. It appears to disregard the fact that, whereas the Indian youth will, generally speaking, benefit physically, intellectually and morally by a course of training in European surroundings under proper supervision and with adequate supervision, a stay of one or two years in India of an important stage of his physical and mental development is calculated to be highly detrimental to the average English youth and would be the worst possible preparation for a service in which a high standard of physical fitness and endurance is required. The adoption of a proposal to bring Indian youths of training would inevitably have the effect of seriously limiting the field of recruitment and of keeping the standard of recruits. The English candidates are liable to be seriously restricted by their short stay at home after their two years' stay in India, and may acquire a dislike for their proper service in India. On the other hand the Indian candidates will not have time to adapt themselves to the new conditions and possibly the benefits which the Indian youth of European surroundings is calculated to derive. The difficulty is an important question of the relative benefits for training obtainable in Europe and India, respectively. To the Governor in Council it appears unquestionable that for many years to come the latter must necessarily be greatly inferior. The Governor in Council considers that during their period of training candidates should be exempted as a special allowance to meet a reasonable proportion of their personal expenditures. In the case of the Indian candidates the rate of this stipend might appropriately be fixed at a somewhat higher figure than in the case of the European candidates, and free passages to and from Europe should also be provided.

#### Enclosure No. 2 (4).

Extract paragraphs 5-11 from British Government's letter No. 2919, dated the 24th February 1919.

#### II.—MEANS OF RECRUITMENT FOR THE IMPERIAL SERVICE.

8 Paragraph 11 of your letter has already been dealt with. The point dealt with in paragraphs 12-18 largely hangs together. The Commission have recommended that candidates for the Imperial Service, when recruited in Europe, should continue to be recruited in the same way.





EXCERPTS No. 3 (d).

Extract paragraph 3 from the United Provinces Government's letter No. 3, dated the 161 January 1919

8. With regard to the system of training of Indian and European recruits after their admission to the service, His Majesty saw very serious disadvantages in the scheme sketched out in paragraph 14 of your letter. It will be some years before arrangements can be completed for high grade instruction to be imparted at Dehra Dun. The scheme of Dehra Dun during the greater part of the year is far from suitable for young Europeans. The European recruits will arrive there at an immature age before they are able to face the climatic difficulties. The proposal sketched, if carried out, is likely to result in increased mortality in the yearlings which apart from other considerations will be financially wasteful. Moreover, the social conditions of Dehra Dun are not at all apt to be suited for British youths of under twenty. So far as Europeans are concerned, it is certain that the training at Dehra Dun will not, for a long time to come, produce the recruits stamp of men and that the men trained there will be weak inferior to the University standard in the service. This will be seriously detrimental to the interests of the Government and of the State, especially at a time when it is necessary that the commanding cadres of Europeans in the service should possess the highest possible attainments. It may be mentioned that at paragraph 344 on the Report on Indian Constitutional Reform it has been laid down that for the different services it will be necessary to make arrangements to send for training in England candidates selected in India. Sir Harcourt Butler is of the opinion that for some years to come European and Indian recruits should be trained together in England and that the training should be carried out at one centre. He would suggest that the Government of India should co-operate with His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to establish a British school of forestry which will train forest officers for the whole of the Empire. With regard to the last sentence of paragraph 18 of your letter asking for the opinion of the local Government as to the suggestion that Indian and English students should throughout their course of training be required to live and move together, I am to say that Sir Harcourt Butler does not consider it necessary that any rigid rule should be laid down. He is convinced that the object which the Government of India rightly aim at will be attained without any such rules by leaving the matter to the discretion of the Indian authorities themselves.

EXCERPTS No. 2 (c).

Extract paragraph 11 from Punjab Government's letter No. 23637 (Forest), dated the 31st December 1918, and enclosure.

11. Sir Michael O'Dwyer agrees with the conclusion of the Government of India stated in paragraph 16 of your letter that any training given in England should be given at one centre. If equal educational facilities existed in both countries he would be inclined to agree with the preference of the Government of India for training in India, despite the obvious drawbacks of bringing out English boys of 15 and 16 years of age. He is, however, advised that it will be impossible for some years to come to give in India the education in the principles of Forestry that is available in Europe, and that even were the instructional staff at Dehra Dun completely re-organized the absence of normal forests would for at least a generation prevent the possibility of a satisfactory course of training. I am directed to enclose copy of a note forwarded by Mr. Macleod, Conservator of Forests, which bears on this point.

Note on paragraph 17 of letter No. 855, dated 29th October 1918, from the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

(Enclosure to Punjab Government letter No. 23637, dated 31st December 1918.)

2. The educational staff in India will, if recruited from the Forest Service, always be conversant not only in education but also in their respective subjects. They will not, and cannot be expected to, have the knowledge of their respective subjects which specialists in England have. Even in a subject like pure forestry training in India will be handicapped by the necessary absence of the teacher as far as other branches of science.

3. The main defect, however, in training in India lies in the absence in India of normal forests the growing of which should be the objective of the training of all forest officers. In India forest officers can be shown what they ought not to aim at but not what they should aim at. To defer the visits to normal forests until after the entire theoretical course of training has been given would be fatal, and on this ground alone the proposal to train recruits for the Imperial Service in India should be negative.

The 31st December 1918.

R. Macleod

## ENCLOSURE No. 3 (f).

Extract paragraph 7-8 from Burma Government's letter No. 42-17 L-4, dated the 3rd January 1910.

7. The question whether recruits for the Imperial Service should be trained in England or in India is discussed in paragraphs 16 to 18 of the Government of India's letter, and they are justified, despite the obvious advantages of training in England, to favour the project of training both Indian and European recruits in India as soon as necessary arrangements can be made at Dacca Doo. Sir Reginald Craik's remarks in regard to the respectful dissent from this conclusion, with particular reference to Burma. His remarks training in Europe are indispensable to the maintenance of the British character of the administration, especially in the Forest Department which is brought into closer contact with the more primitive peoples of the country than any other department. In Burma as in India it is in its relations with such people that the British administration has attained its most conspicuous success and it is precisely in regard to these people that the pre-British administration was least successful. Under the Burmese regime the Karens and Taluangs were lower-caste slaves, despised and oppressed by their Burmese conquerors. The Shan States were never free from Shan warfare, followed by their Burmese overlords on the principle of *domus ad domum*. The Karens and Chins by their constant raids depopulated the plains in the country of their mountain fastnesses. The Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that so far as the Indian part of the training of the Imperial Service recruits is regard to the management of Indian forests is concerned, it would be possible in time to provide at Dacca Doo a course in some respects superior to any course in Europe, but he regards this as of less importance than the general effect of a three years' residence and training in England on the mind and ideas and sympathies of the British Native of Burma much at a very impressionable age. His Honour has not overlooked the fact that the Government of India propose, in paragraph 16 of their letter, that the students trained at Dacca Doo should visit England and the continent of Europe from April to November in the third year of their training. But a few months' visit is not sufficiently long to create the lasting impression that is essential if the British character of the administration is to continue. The Government of India suggest that throughout the course of training Indian and European students should be required to live and work together, with a view to the attainment of a proper spirit of comradeship and the encouragement of esprit de corps. His Honour thinks that it will be much easier to obtain this close association by training in England than in India. European students are much more likely to fraternize with Indian students if the training is in England than if the training is in India. In India the Europeans will tend to keep apart from the Indians, while the latter will find it more difficult to change their outlook than they would in an English environment. However, the result, in Burma at any rate, of training the possible European recruits for the Imperial Service in an Indian environment has not been so successful as to warrant the introduction of the same procedure in the case of the Imperial Forest Service. And, finally, so far as British Natives of Burma are concerned, a training at Dacca Doo involves absence from their own country just as much as a training in England.

8. To sum up—the Lieutenant-Governor is in favour of applying to Burma the proposals of Sir Frank Bly in paragraph 3 and 4 of his memorandum and recommends that both European and Indian recruits for the Imperial Forest Service should be trained together at a selected University in England where arrangements should be made for a full course of scientific forestry adapted to local requirements. He advocates this course whether the decision of the Government of India may be in regard to the training of students for the Imperial Forest Service in India. The adoption of a similar plan for India would facilitate the creation in England of a staff course of instruction on the lines suggested by Sir Frank Bly. Yet it is probable that the rate of provision for the Imperial Forest Service in Burma will be sufficiently large by the time a staff course of forest training is available at Dacca Doo to render it possible to maintain a suitable course of instruction at English University for Burma students alone. In the distant future when it will be possible to furnish in Dacca the full requirements of the Imperial Forest Service, the training in Europe will remain as the chief distinction between the members of the Imperial and Provincial Services.

## ENCLOSURE No. 2 (g)

Extract paragraph 2 (a) from Bihar and Orissa Government's letter No. 176-P-T-III  
P-114-18, dated the 27th January 1910.

(a) In the matter of the training of the recruits (other than those recruited from the Provincial Services) the Hon'ble the A. I. Council concludes that there is much to be gained by bringing together European and Indian pupils in India and he would support the provisional suggestion of the Government of India. His Honour also the other Members of his Council, however, attach much importance to the experience of the Army in this respect, which, it is understood, has shown that it is worth while to bring British boys to India before the age of 16 at the earliest, and they believe that it would be preferable to provide for joint training at a Western university of both Indian and British recruits of the Imperial Service.

EXCERPTS No. 2 (b).

*Extract paragraph 8 from the letter of Sir Basil the Chief Commissioner of India, No. 246-F, dated the 31st January 1919.*

9. On the whole the Chief Commissioner accepts the view expressed in paragraphs 18 to 19 of your letter that Indian and European recruits should be trained together at Delhi. But he thinks however that joint training should be optional.

EXCERPTS No. 2 (c).

*Extract paragraphs 9 and 11 from the letter of Sir Basil the Chief Commissioner of the Central Province, No. 278-B-XV, dated the 6th February 1919.*

II.—MATTER OF ENROLLMENT FOR THE CLASS I BRANCH.

9. Sir Benjamin Robertson considers that in future the technical training of candidates for class I should be carried out at an expanded Delhi Dur Institution. The improvement of the facilities for higher scientific education in India is one of the main recommendations of the Industrial Commission and one which has the Chief Commissioner's fullest sympathy and he considers that the Indian public would very strongly and rightly object to any system of recruitment which neglected the opportunity of establishing a Delhi Institute of the highest class in India. He thinks that there is much to be said in favour of training both European and Indian recruits at least in England and on the continent, but he thinks that these considerations must give way to the necessity of having a really first class First Institute in India. While it is advantageous that First officers should start work as young as possible, it is more important still that they should have a high scientific education before they enter Delhi Dur, and youths fresh from school would be less able to profit by the instruction given there than men who had already received such an education. Further, it must be admitted that a student of a specialised course, who is already a professional for an appointment, has got the same incentive to hard and thorough work as one who is preparing for a degree at a University on the obtaining of which his future career must depend. Sir Benjamin Robertson, therefore, considers that European candidates should be chosen by a competitive examination, with a qualification standard, between the ages of 22 to 25. These limits of age would permit of candidates having taken such a degree as is prescribed in the Government of India's Circular letter No. 84-C, dated 2nd January 1917, but the possession of a degree need not be an essential, as the examination would exclude candidates who were not up to the mark. With the system of direct appointments to class I in India in place, which Chief Commissioner accepts, and with the training institutions located in India, it would seem reasonable to defer Indians from appearing for examination in England.

11. The candidates thus selected in England and in India should then be put through the course of training described in paragraph 12 of the Government of India's letter, including, after two terms at Delhi Dur, a visit to England, and the continent of Europe. During the time they should receive a suitable maintenance allowance. Sir Benjamin Robertson believes that a scheme such as this is not open to the objections, which the Imperial Service Officers raise, that European parents would object to training in India.

EXCERPTS No. 3

*Extract from part II (a) of Government of India despatch No. 388, dated the 11th September 1919.*

(a) *Joint or separate training, place of training and age of recruitment for European and Indian recruits*—These questions were dealt with in paragraph 18, paragraphs 16, 17 and 18 and paragraph 19 of our circular to local Governments, but our views are summarised by being treated together in this despatch.

The majority of the Commission proposed that European recruits should be trained in England and on the continent of Europe as at present, that for Indian recruits a course of training should be instituted at Delhi Dur up to the highest European standard, and that no change should be made in the age of recruitment. For the reasons given in the paragraphs of our circular quoted above, and by local Governments in their replies thereto, we are unable to support these recommendations. We regard joint training at our justification as essential in order to secure harmonious working between the two classes of recruits and to give Indians the same opportunities as Europeans. When we have set our letter to local Governments we incline to the view that on the whole it would probably be better to locate this joint training at Delhi.

Due under the conditions detailed in paragraph 18 of our circular. But in view of the strongly adverse opinion expressed by the majority of the local Governments to the project for training European recruits in India, and their preference for sending Indian recruits to be trained in England, we have reconsidered this question and we now confirm the recommendation made by Sir Frank Bly, that both classes of recruits should be trained at one selected University in Great Britain. We still think that the scheme for joint training at Delhi, Dera, should be kept in view as a possible future development; but in the present circumstances, we are satisfied that training in England, while obviously best for the English recruits, will not only broaden the spirit of the Indian recruit, but will also afford the best chance of promoting a feeling of fraternity between the two classes.

As regards the age of recruitment, there is great diversity of opinion regarding the comparative advantages and disadvantages of recruiting at the school-leaving age or deferring recruitment to a later period. Five local Governments or Administrations support our proposal for early recruitment, while four oppose it. The width of the cleavage of opinion is recognized by a compromise between the members of the Governments of Madras and Bombay. The former Government considers that young Europeans should not be exposed to the unhealthy climate and conditions India has to be encountered in the Forest Department; the latter observes that even men in their prime are not fit for the duties of the Forest Service in paragraph 6 of its letter, but no nevertheless adhere to our view that the balance of advantage lies on this side. We are inclined to this conclusion by the economy, strongly emphasized by Sir Frank Bly in his memorandum of dissent, but a more adequate and intensive training with a view to Indian requirements than is given at present. As the development of our forests expands the demand will correspondingly increase. We think that there would be no need to reduce the present age limits if we could not obtain ready-made foresters, trained as we require for India from British Forest schools. This, however, is not possible at present and may not be possible for a long time to come. Apart from special subjects, such as the botany of Indian trees, it is doubtful that our recruits should know more of forest engineering, surveying and utilization generally, and should be years of continental forests during the period of their training, than is likely to be equivalent necessary for the practice of forestry in Great Britain. Again, although we recognize that the present method of recruitment has given us thoroughly satisfactory types of officers, we know that many of these men are very far from being satisfied with their prospects, and they are discontented by the late age which they must still in face they are hope in much the administrative grades. There are few side-lines of work in the Forest Service in India to break the monotony of long and arduous service in a division. On the whole therefore we recommend that the age limit for Europeans be fixed at 18-20. For Indians recruited in the country we would allow an earlier age, thus putting the limits at 15-21, because the Indian boy of 18-20, having to master a foreign language before he can commence his higher education, is admittedly behind the English youth of the same age, particularly in science subjects. If, however, the Indians seek entry to the service in England, a course which we would have open to those they should be subjected to the age limits imposed on British recruits.

As regards the place of training in England, it appears to us that unless the training is concentrated at one institution it will be impossible to provide properly for the particular requirements of our Forest Service which we have mentioned above, while the maintenance of the same standard of training with a small number of recruits distributed over several centres offers obvious difficulties. Moreover, the concentration of the Indian recruits at a residential institution is necessary to ensure supervision over their work and conduct, a matter on which the Indian parent is likely to require definite assurance, while constant association with the contemporary British recruits throughout the course will enable the Indian recruit to become imbued with the traditions of the service and to cultivate a friendly and intimate relationship with the men with whom he will serve on an equality in India. If these suggestions commended themselves to you we would recommend on the University of Oxford, at which the majority and the best of our recruits of recent years have been trained. We understand that the authorities of this University have recently instituted a degree in Forestry, in addition to the diploma, and we consider that it would be desirable if the probationers of our Forest Service were required to take both the diploma and the degree as a condition of appointment, with the addition of courses in the special subjects mentioned above. We believe that this could be done in three years and that visits to continental forests could be arranged for during the University vacations.

#### ENCLOSURE No. 4.

*Extract paragraph 3 from Secretary of State's despatch No. 14-Division,  
dated the 12th February 1922.*

5. Your Excellency's Government attach special importance to the joint training of European and Indian recruits at one institution as essential to ensure harmonious working, and to give Indians the same opportunities as Europeans. With this object in view, you were inclined to think that the balance of advantage lay in training both classes of recruits at Delhi, Dera, and though as a result of your decision to recommend recruitment at the school-leaving age, you no longer desire to urge that proposal, you still consider that the scheme for joint training there should be kept in view as a possible future development. I am entirely in accord with the opinion that the joint training of European and Indian recruits at one centre is essential; but

the practical difficulties in getting this in England are so great that I see no alternative to the immediate selection of Dehra Dun as the training centre. For many reasons it would probably be impossible to train the Indian Forest Service probationers at two institutions in England; and, if training there were decided upon, the students would necessarily be distributed, according to their choice, among three or more Universities. The conditions which Your Excellency's Government and I regard as essential could not, therefore, be fulfilled. I have considered the question of establishing a Forest College for India, and analogous to Cooper's Hill, but such a scheme would be very costly, and it would, I consider, be regrettable unless the proposal to train at Dehra Dun were definitely abandoned. Training at Dehra Dun offers, however, certain advantages which, as you recognize, are so important that the definite abandonment of that proposal would clearly be inadvisable. The position as regards training in England has also changed materially as a result of the war; it will be impossible for many years to come to utilize the German forests as a training ground, and I am advised that this will withdraw one of the most valuable of the objective elements in the system of training foresters in forest here. There are no forests in the United Kingdom suitable for the more advanced practical instruction of the probationers, and the forests of France and Switzerland are probably too small as a training field than the Indian forests. Officers trained at Dehra Dun could be taught their practical work in the Provincial forests where their theoretical instruction would afterwards be applied in practice. While these considerations point to Dehra Dun as the most suitable centre from the point of view of the existence of an adequate training ground, the facilities for theoretical instruction, and particularly for instruction in the practical management of forests, are also superior to those now obtainable in England. The decision to maintain the existing agencies substantially unaltered will remove the objection that Dehra Dun might prove an undesirable centre for English youths of 18 to 20; and Indian parents will, I anticipate, welcome an arrangement which will admit of the continuous presence of experience and control over their sons during the period of training.

For these reasons I have decided that probationers for the Indian Forest Service will exclusively be trained at Dehra Dun in future, and I desire that Your Excellency's Government will promptly step to give effect to this decision at the earliest possible date. In a few exceptional cases, where probationers of unusual scientific ability or attainments are recruited, it may be desirable to arrange for their training in Europe with the object of qualifying them for research work, or for appointments which demand a high degree of scientific knowledge and skill. Future recruits to the Indian Forest Service will have no practical experience of European systems of forest administration, and so that experience has proved valuable in the past, it will be desirable to supplement the course of training at Dehra Dun by a short period spent in the continental forests. I suggest that this should be arranged when the officer has from three to six years' practical experience in India, and leave it to Your Excellency's Government to settle the details of the scheme. Study here might be granted for the purpose; but whatever system be adopted, I hope that every directly recruited officer of the Indian Forest Service will uniformly be required to spend at least six months in studying continental systems of forestry before he has completed six years' service in India.

Enclosure No. 5.

Extract paragraphs 6-17 from a note by Sir George Hart, dated 18th May 1920.

8. Training.—In II (c) of our despatch we stated that we regarded joint training of European and Indian recruits at one institution as essential, and we recommended that both classes of recruits should be trained at one selected University in Great Britain. We admitted that the scheme for joint training at Dehra Dun should be kept in mind as a possible future development; but we expressed ourselves as satisfied that in the present circumstances training in England, while obviously, but for the English recruits, would not only broaden the mind of the Indian recruit, but would also afford the best chance of producing a feeling of fraternity between the two classes. As regards the place of training we urged that unless the training was concentrated at one institution it would be impossible to provide properly for the particular requirements of the Indian Forest Service and that the maintenance of the same standard of training with a small number of recruits distributed over several centres offered obvious difficulties. For these reasons we then suggested concentration at the University of Oxford.

7. In paragraph 9 of his despatch the Secretary of State agreed that joint training at one centre was desirable, but said that the practical difficulties in securing this in England were so great that they are no alternative to the immediate selection of Dehra Dun as the training centre. He added that for many reasons it would probably be impossible to train the probationers at one institution in England and that therefore the students would have to be distributed, according to their choice, among three or more Universities, thus making it impossible to fulfil the conditions which we regarded as essential. He said too, that he had considered the question of establishing a Forest College for India, analogous to Cooper's Hill, but that apart from the question of expense such a scheme would be regrettable unless the proposal to train at Dehra Dun were definitely abandoned. He went on to enumerate what he considered the advantages of training at Dehra Dun and, after referring to the changes in the position as regards training in England caused by the war, and giving his opinion that Indian parents were

They to perform an arrangement which would admit of the continuance of practical supervision and control during the period of training, he stated his decision that probationers should exclusively be trained at Dehra Dun in India and desired that the Government of India should take steps to give effect to this decision at the earliest possible date.

8 I venture to urge that before proceeding to draw up the detailed scheme asked for by the Secretary of State in paragraph 13 of his despatch we should make a final effort to obtain confirmation of the scheme passed.

9 As regards the arguments used by the Secretary of State in paragraph 9 of his despatch, the necessity for training both classes of recruits at one centre and, if possible, at one institution, may be upheld, while it may be admitted also that the establishment of a Forest College for India, analogous to Cooper's Hall, would seriously involve heavy expense owing to the comparatively small number of recruits required annually; but it may be urged that these considerations would not necessarily bar the establishment of such a college for the Hindus as a whole, to be located, either at the British University, probably Oxford, in which case it would enjoy the advantages of an affiliated college and would develop both for Indians and Englishmen, since presently that kind of joint *esprit de corps* which is desired, or to be established separately without connection with any University. It may be said that with the development of Forestry in the United Kingdom, and a similar movement known to be in progress in the Colonies and the Dominions, there is some reason to hope that a central institute for the Empire is a desideratum to which all its larger components would subscribe.

10 The past utility of the German forests as a training ground and the fact that there are no forests in the United Kingdom suitable for the more advanced practical instruction of the probationers, may be admitted also. It should be stated, however, that for many years previous to 1915, when the forest probationers were first sent to Cooper's Hall, recruits for the service were trained actually in France, that many of the officers so trained have had most distinguished careers in the service in India, while since 1895 visits to French forests have always occupied a fair proportion of the time spent on practical instruction. We may add, that it is true that the practice of arboriculture in India has made great progress since the service was started some sixty years ago; but that for many years the examples of the small staff employed were regarded in preliminary work such as exploration, demarcation, settlement, etc., and as a matter of fact that, with the exception of comparatively small areas of artificial plantations, such as Nilgubber in Madras and George Munga in the Punjab, India does not yet contain forests which exhibit the results of continuous scientific management for long periods of time such as are available in France and other continental countries besides Germany. The general principles of Forestry cannot be properly appreciated without reference to examples of this description and therefore the opinion is expressed that the forests of France and Switzerland are probably less useful as a training field than the Indian forests, cannot be accepted, either by the Government of India or by the officers now in the service, who are best qualified to form an opinion on this subject. Again for the reasons given above this objection will hardly be met by the proposals that training in India should be supplemented by a short period spent in continental forests when an officer has completed from three to six years' service, while any such scheme would entail obvious practical difficulties, unless the officers concerned were placed as delegates at fixed times and staff for their instruction provided regularly which would entail very considerable cost.

11. In favour of training at Dehra Dun we may state—

(a) that a certain class of Indians would prefer to see to be trained in India rather than in England;

(b) that from the point of view of the Government of India there would be some advantage in having the probationers, and almost untrained, placed over their own training establishment.

12. In addition to what has been said above against training in India the following reasons may be mentioned—

(a) First, and most important of all, that the Indians trained in Europe will unquestionably acquire a status which will not be accorded if he is trained in India;

(b) The above mentioned and strongly expressed opinions of local Governments which are summarized on page 63, notice A, Forwarding Nos. 5-21 of November 1929, and which urged the Government of India to alter the opinion expressed previously in paragraphs 15 to 18, of their circular letter to local Governments, No. 655 of the 29th October 1928. It may perhaps be noted that local Governments are the parties chiefly concerned in this matter, and that as they pay for the staff employed, their views should receive the highest consideration.

(c) That there will be far more chance of the two classes coming down together if they are trained at one institution in England than if trained at Dehra Dun, or elsewhere in India.

(d) That the training of Imperial Service recruits at Dehra Dun will approximate completion of the present scheme for the training of candidates for the Provincial Service, as far as disciplinary matters. It is impossible, or at any rate highly undesirable, that Indian recruits for the Imperial and Provincial Service should be trained at the same centre, under conditions which would make it impossible to keep them apart. We have already experienced this difficulty with the Provincial and Ranger students. There is also social difference between the two classes and it has happened with some frequency that an unusually good Ranger student fails

that, though doomed to a greatly inferior service, he is a better man than some of the Provincial students. The results are satisfactory and anything of this kind must be avoided if Imperial Service recruits are to be trained in India.

12. There are two ways of meeting this last objection. One is to transfer the training of Provincial Service candidates to another centre, either under the Government of India or a local Government, which would necessitate new buildings, separate staff, etc., and would be an expensive business. And the other is to abolish direct recruitment for the Provincial Service and restrict entirely to the system of promotion from the Ranger staff, on the understanding that such promotion should be mainly by the selection of men who distinguished themselves during their college course and the first few years of their subsequent service. This might necessitate some raising of the Ranger's status of training and slightly higher starting pay for students of this class. Probably, also, it will be thought too retrograde to desert service administration, but I believe I am correct in saying that if local Governments were consulted there would be a considerable body of opinion in favour of the change. We have secured some excellent officers by direct recruitment, but I am afraid that on the whole the Provincial Service officer recruited in this manner has not been a remarkable success. He is too prone to consider that once in the Provincial Service he has little to do beyond supervising the work of others instead of setting down to master the details of the work for himself. The Ranger staff is the backbone of the service, and, giving first-class officers at any rate, it is very generally held that it is desirable to improve the Ranger's prospects and that the proposed Ranger, if selected fairly early in service, generally makes a better Provincial Service officer than the direct recruit.

13. As the details of the scheme for training in India have not yet been worked out it is not possible to make any accurate comparison between the cost of training in England and in India. But there can be no question that the latter would considerably exceed that of training at an English University as at present. Prudent estimates are difficult to frame; but allowing for the necessary residential and other buildings at Duhm Dam; for a staff of six instructors on the pay and allowances of Imperial Forest officers; for part of the cost of the President, Research Institute; for the leave allowances and pecuniary contributions of the staff; for the prohibitions pending at Duhm Dam on the total pay of the Governor, as directed by the Secretary of State; for passage from England of the European recruits; for lighting, water and other local-aid charges, the cost of training a probationer in India will not fall far short of £2,500, assuming a two years' course and the training of 15 men a year. The State has on part of the cost of tuition or lodging of British students in England, with the exception of fees for board officers on the Continent for which £500 per annum was a liberal allowance. Adding to this the salary of the Director of Indian Forest Studies, the allowances to probationers at the rate of £250 per annum each, the cost of passages from and back to India by Indian recruits, and to India by European recruits, the cost of lodging a probationer under suitable conditions may be taken as about £550 to £600. In either case is generous, made for travelling allowances, but India conditions make it obvious that this sum would amount to far more in India than in Europe.

It is impossible to forecast with any degree of precision what the cost to the State of training a probationer would be should a scheme for an Imperial Forest College in England materialise; but it seems safe to assume that it would hardly be more expensive than training in India.

14. In considering the aspects of this case, therefore, I venture to think we may say that after full and careful consideration the Government of India are still convinced that the balance of advantage lies, in every way, with the training of English and Indian recruits in England and on the continent as described; more specially if, as they hope will be the case, the question of the establishment of an Imperial Forestry College in England is raised at the forthcoming Forestry Conference to be held in London this year. I would like the Government of India to add that so fully convinced of this are they that they are willing to bear these costs of the cost of the instruction and maintenance of such a College and, in the event of its establishment, to abandon definitely the proposal to train recruits for the Imperial Forest Service at Duhm Dam; also that in event of the establishment of such a College proving to be expensive they would be glad if they could be furnished with an estimate of the cost of establishing in England, either as they could be furnished with an estimate of the cost of establishing in England, subject to permission with one of the Universities, as elsewhere, a Forestry College for India equivalent to Clarendon Hall. They would prefer such a College to be affiliated to one of the Universities, preferably the University of Oxford, at which they believe the School of Forestry to be better organised and provided more suitable for the training of Indian probationers than those at either Cambridge or Edinburgh; and finally that as, once the potential income has been brought up to their estimated strength, the number of recruits required annually is not likely to exceed 15, so to run beyond 15, but never more to exceed, they think that it might, perhaps, be possible to transfer one of the Oxford Colleges to make arrangements to receive this number of students on their behalf; if, therefore, the Secretary of State is prepared to consider the scheme passed to his despatch and if, at the same time, the project for the establishment of an Imperial Forest College proves impracticable, they trust he will be good enough to make the necessary arrangements meeting this suggestion.

15. In paragraph 11 of annexure VIII to their report the Public Service Commission approved the general principle laid down by the Government of India for the regulation of the training in India of junior officers appointed to the Imperial Service, subject to the provision that officers should be kept in their own provinces during the first year after their arrival in India. In section V (i) of our despatch to the Secretary of State we accepted this recommendation, in which the despatch from the Secretary of State makes no reference as to the



decision in favour of training in India. We might, I think, enlarge the subject and say that if spent training in England is now finally decided on, we think it would be a good thing for the servants to spend the first six months either their arrival in India in charge of one or two selected Industries. We may suppose that during this period they should visit selected forest areas in various provinces, in which the system of management, economics, statistics and organization are more advanced than usual. We may say that in this way the servants would acquire acquaintance with the latest developments of forestry in India which would, in our opinion, most suitably accustom their vision to their local Governments in the early part of their service.

17. This matter of the future training of Imperial Service Forests is the most important question in connection with the Forest Service which has ever come up for decision.

The latest estimate of the gross forest revenue of India and Burma in 1919-20 is close on 54 crores. In 1909-10 it was 24 crores. The possibilities of forest development in India are enormous and there can be no question that, with care of the desired quality and quantity, the revenue will continue to rise steadily until it reaches several, or perhaps many, times the present figure. In comparison with European standards the average returns of our commercial forests per acre per annum, both of produce and money, is still very small indeed. Instances of the class who have entered the Imperial branches of other services have so far taught shy of the Forest Service. Up to date we have had one Indian officer only and it has not been with our exception, an officer with only one year's service, these have not done well. I believe that training at Dehra Dun will tend to decrease the quality and efficiency of the Europeans recruits and will not give the India service the chance they would have if trained in England and on the continent of Europe and, therefore, I venture to urge that the Government of India should make a final and determined effort to adhere to the system of training which has proved satisfactory in the past.

18th May 1920

G. S. HARR.

#### Enclosure No. 4

Telegram dated Simla, the 24th June 1920.

From—The Viceroy (Department of Revenue and Agriculture).

To—The Secretary of State for India, London.

Paragraph 9 of your despatch 14-Servants, 22nd February, covering your decision that Forest probationers will ordinarily be trained at Dehra Dun. We feel that for following reasons there are strong grounds for asking you to leave this question open temporarily. Firstly, we understand that Imperial Forestry Conference to be held in London in July next will discuss the project of establishing Imperial Forestry Colleges in England for training students from all parts of Empire. Adoption of this scheme would probably be conditional on participation of India and we feel that India could participate with advantage and thus secure strictly conditions of training which we desire. Secondly, we are now endeavouring for the first time to obtain Indian recruits to the Service and our experience may be useful guide in ascertaining number and class of Indians willing to go to England for training. Information on these two points should be available to us by end of August. Thirdly, cost of training in India would far exceed cost in England. Cost per student is always greater at a monotechnic than at a polytechnic institution or university and we roughly estimate that cost per student would be £2,000 at Dehra Dun against £100 in England. Fourth figure includes pay of probationers as members of the service as soon as they arrive in India, vide paragraph 10 of your despatch; also cost of passage. Latter figure includes parent payments to probationers and cost of return passages for Indian recruits. Neither figure includes cost of travelling but this would certainly be greater in India than England.

#### Enclosure No. 5.

Telegram dated the 21st July 1920.

From—The Secretary of State for India, London.

To—The Viceroy (Department of Revenue and Agriculture).

Your telegram dated the 20th June 1920, about training, I have carefully considered regarding you advance but adhere to decision in despatch No. 14 of 22nd February 1920. I have informed delegates to Imperial Forestry Conference that this decision is final.

#### Enclosure No. 6.

Resolution 9 of British Empire Forestry Conference.

#### 9.—RECOMMEND.

It should be a primary duty of Forest authorities throughout the Empire to establish systematic schemes of forestry education. It has been found that already and other means that it would not be possible for each part of the Empire to establish a complete scheme of forestry education of its own, and therefore it is essential that those parts of the Empire which are willing and

able to establish complete systems should, as far as possible, frame work schemes with a view to subsidising for meeting the needs of those parts which can only themselves make a partial provision for their requirements.

Part of this subject has been dealt with by a Committee whose report, which refers mainly to the higher training of forest officers, is approved by the Conference (Annexure C).

The main principles embodied in this report are as follows:—

(1) That one institution for training forest officers be established in the United Kingdom.

(2) That students be selected from graduates having labour honour in pure or natural sciences at any recognised university.

(3) That it be an integral part of the work of the institution to arrange supplementary courses at suitable centres for students requiring special qualifications and also special courses for forest officers from any part of the Empire, whether at the institution itself or at centres of training in other parts of the world. The Government should recognise these centres as part of the ordinary duties of the forest officer at any time during their service, and the Government concerned should give special facilities to forest officers in their service to attend such courses.

(4) That a Department of Research into the formation, breeding and protection of forests be associated with the training institution.

(5) Encouragement should be given to the existing provision made by universities and colleges for forestry instruction for those who do not desire to take the full course suggested for the forestry service. It appears that this is especially applicable to the United Kingdom.

It is also desirable to make adequate provision for woodmen's schools for the training of foresters as distinct from those which are intended for forest officers.

#### ANNEXURE C.

##### Education

Report of the Committee appointed "to prepare a draft scheme of organization of an Institution which would provide for the following:—

(i) The training of forest officers for the United Kingdom.  
(ii) The training of forest officers from parts of the Empire having no place of higher training of their own.

(iii) Higher courses for forest officers from all parts of the Empire.

(iv) Special courses, some of which would be held at the institution and some at other schools of forestry of the Empire, with regard to which there would be interchange of students.

The Committee beg to report as follows.

The need for a suitable addition to a practical training in forestry has been recognised for many years.

It is to the credit of the Government of India that after training foresters in various Continental schools the first real steps were taken in this country by instituting at the Cooper's Hill College in 1885 special courses of instruction for Indian forest probationers. A definite step was made, followed twenty years later, on the closure of the college, by the establishment of the Oxford University Forest School. Meanwhile other universities had taken from somewhat similar institutions, and eventually, about 1906, as a result of representations made by these universities, the Indian forest probationers were divided among the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh, and this is the method in force at the present time.

While these systems have succeeded in training a number of very valuable forest officers, and have helped to secure an interest in forestry, it is generally acknowledged throughout the forest service of the Empire that in the interests of Imperial Forestry a central training institution and a great improvement in the standard of education is urgently required.

Our consideration of the whole matter must be influenced by the position taken up by the Government of India. The requirements of that service amount to about 50 per cent. of the whole of the officers likely to be trained in the near future, and in their view that training must take place in one single institution, to which must be admitted Europeans and Indians on equal terms.

It is of interest to note the many attempts which have been made by the Government of India to solve the difficult problem of forestry education. It is evident that they had little success in the present system, and are now contemplating a transformation of their whole training to a central institution in India. We are therefore impressed with the necessity of considering the present case in dealing with this question in order to avoid the risk of another like want, which would certainly retard the progress of education for a long period.

We accordingly, in the first instance, have to apply our minds to the consideration of the type of institution which would be best fitted for the needs of the whole Empire.

In the course of the discussion on education throughout the proceedings of the Conference, it has become steadily evident that the delegates are unanimously in favour of two main principles—

(1) That the training be carried out at one central institution.

(2) That a necessary preliminary of this training be a complete university education.

But some differences of opinion have been found to exist in the minds of some of the delegates as to the relative advantages of this training taking place at a university and under its control, or at some place apart from and having no connection with a university.

Without in any way prejudicing the issue, we proceed to consider these alternatives.

In considering the needs of forestry education, it is important to have regard to the stages at which students for the forest service are selected. The opinion of the Conference is unanimously in favour of selection from the science schools of the universities at the post-graduate stage. This denotes a definite stage in education at which point the work of selection by the Government concerned of the students most suitable for the service can be best achieved. Our proposal, therefore, now to superimpose forestry training upon a general scientific education.

Firstly, taking into consideration the feasibility of establishing the main centre of training at one of the universities, there are the following advantages. The capital cost of the buildings would be much less than if a separate institution were created, while the possibility of utilizing the staff and equipment of the university would also lead to economy in further direction. In order to obtain the support of India, it might be possible to ask one of the colleges in connection the necessary accommodation for Indian graduates, as the Government of India might even erect special buildings or rent a suitable house. As regards the first, it would probably be difficult to secure at any college accommodation for men who have already finished their university education, while the third may have an element of economy in its favour; but these considerations refer entirely to our endeavours to fit in the requirements of the Government of India with those of the Government of the Empire.

It has been suggested that an argument in favour of this alternative may be based upon the opportunity which a student may have of shortening his course by carrying on his technical studies at the same time as he is reading for his science degree. Many of the educational authorities we have consulted do not regard this idea with favour, because this combination may interfere with the attainment of the highest honours in pure science of which the student is capable. Moreover, it would imply selection prior to the definite stage in his general education upon which we lay so much stress.

There are, however, distinct disadvantages. It must be recognized that the forestry training is a preliminary to a technical occupation, and it is reasonable to expect that a probationer should devote as much of his time to the acquisition of his technical knowledge in forestry as he is engaged any other profession or line of employment. The period of residence at one of the universities amounts to little more than half the year, while the distribution of university life acts as a serious bar to the employment of a technical student's time to best advantage. It has transpired in evidence that at some of the universities there are difficulties and obstacles in the way of the development of technical and vocational work such as is required to prepare the forest probationer for his profession on the best practical lines, and forestry is of no value if it is not based on a single practical work in the laboratory, the workshop and the field.

There is another serious objection to this scheme in the antipathy with which every man will regard their transfer from their own to another university. In establishing the centre at one university, the circle of selection of candidates is therefore narrowed. In the interests of the recruitment of the best personnel without placing any one university in a more advantageous position than its competitor, it would therefore appear that the selection of any one university has very grave drawbacks. It is felt that all universities should have equal chance in providing the material to be trained and that the association of the training centre with any one of them would defeat this end.

Another drawback is the impossibility of control by any outside body over any university. We regard it as essential for the proper conduct of our highly technical training that the controlling body should be one which is appointed for the purpose of forestry training alone, and which will be free to carry it as untrammelled by conflicting demands from competing branches of education. This body should be selected from qualified representatives of all the States or Governments concerned, with the addition of such educational experts as may be found necessary.

It is largely as relative to the prevalence of special courses, which have been admitted to be essential, that the separation from any forest school would fail as it is only a body actively engaged and thoroughly posted up in the practice of forestry that could make the educational essential feature of the central institution really fulfil its purpose.

It is also considered that the expense to the student would be appreciably more at a central university than as an independent institution.

Next we consider the alternative of a training institute apart from and unconnected with any university.

The course of training should be open to selected students who have taken an honours degree in pure or natural science at any recognized university.

This would give, it is felt, the widest possible field of selection, an equal chance would be given to the graduates of all universities, and it would combine the advantages of a full university course with the opportunity of intensive training which can more easily be obtained at an institute unburden by the traditions of the older universities. The importance of this consideration cannot be over-estimated.

It has been suggested on behalf of some of the Dominions that at the outset the qualification of a degree should not be applied too rigidly and that in certain exceptional cases it should not be insisted. We see no objection to this except for a term not exceeding five years, provided that full direction is given to the governing body of the institution to refuse admission to such students if good reasons can be shown for doing so.

Any forecast of the number of students likely to attend the institution must be subject to revision, but on the estimates before us of present requirements, the probable number of students will be about 50, and if a two-year course is adopted, there would be not less than 200 in residence at one time, of whom 40 would be earmarked for the Indian Forest Service. This number should fully justify the establishment at the very commencement of a fully equipped institution, but it can scarcely be contemplated that even with the addition of students attending special or refresher courses there will be any justification for the maintenance of the highest class of forestry training at more than one centre.

The United Kingdom, it may be stated generally, offers the best opportunities for a central institution—its proximity to those forests in Europe which almost have been managed on scientific principles offers for several generations is of great importance now that in so many parts of the Empire the wild is beginning to give place to the cultivated forest and greater knowledge of present intensive systems is required.

This central institute cannot, however, be expected to supply the training for the special needs of every part of the Empire. But it is anticipated that officers from some of the self-governing Dominions, while taking such instruction as they may require in the intensive systems referred to, will prefer to train for other special purposes within the borders of their own States.

The possibility of housing such an institution in, or near, forests which are under the control of the State, would facilitate instruction and research, and would be of very definite importance during the periods allotted to practical work.

The course of training would extend over a period of at least two years, and scholarships should be set apart for that time should be offered to all selected candidates by their respective Governments. The training would include theoretical work, at least six months' practical working in the forests, and one or more visits to study the systems of management in continental forests.

In addition to those students who take a full course of training or those who take up a subject for special study, it is recognized that it would be of real advantage that the institute should always be open to officers of the forestry services, wherever their standing may be, who desire to take a course in ground or related subjects on their own account.

It is believed that the Conference will readily agree as to the importance of such refresher courses, but we draw very special attention to them, as we believe them to be among the most useful features of the work of the institute, and that the different forestry services of the Empire will gain very greatly if their Governments in regular course attach their officers on full pay to the institute, or to centres of training in other parts of the Empire for the purpose of these courses.

It is recommended that the staff of such an institute would consist of the Principal, who would be a forest officer selected for his experience in administrative work, and one professor of forestry who would be assisted by an adequate staff of lecturers and specialists in the various subjects.

There appears to be some considerable advantage in associating with the training at the institute the duty of research into the production, formation, breeding and protection of forests, and if this proposal is adopted, the specialists included in our staff might, without interfering with their primary duties, devote a portion of their time to educational work in their own subjects.

The cost of a building in which to house and train 100 students will be a very serious one. Contributions, except as noted above, towards the capital cost and of the annual maintenance, may be anticipated from all the Governments interested; the interest of India is so large and the interest of the United Kingdom and the Colonies collectively so small, that in comparison the former cannot be omitted, but without material assistance from the Indian Government.

The self-governing Dominions, and Provinces and States who already possess training institutions of their own, cannot be expected to contribute to the capital cost, though they will no doubt be desirous of paying as much of the annual cost as may be fairly applicable to the full or special courses in which their own students may be sent.

This institution which now has been outlined does not cover the whole ground in the United Kingdom the Forestry Commission have a very distinct responsibility for training not only the officers for their own service, but a responsibility for giving opportunities for training to owners and managers of those private woodlands which will perhaps always form the bulk of the woodland area in the United Kingdom. This may clearly be a shorter and less specialized course of training than that proposed for the forest service, and it is hoped to enlist the sympathy of the universities in the establishment of special courses in forestry as a section of their agricultural and estate department. It is believed that there would be a great demand for such courses and that the Commission should offer assistance in carrying them on.

A third course has been suggested to us by the Professor at Edinburgh University, which we think it is our duty also to examine. Professor Stirling considers that selection for the different forest services should be made from men who have a degree in forestry of selected

advantage; that they should be further widened at a separate institution in advanced course, and also along those lines which we considered necessary or advisable for the special purposes of the country concerned. It therefore would combine in a way the two methods which we have already discussed. In fact, in our opinion, several points disadvantageous. In the first place, it does not seem of solution at a definite stage of education, so that the general standard of education, prior to training, would certainly be much below that which we consider essential. Secondly, it is a vast extension that existing courses are capable of extending with advantage; but, lastly, we are of opinion that if special courses dealing with local conditions are necessary at all, such courses, in so far as familiarization with local problems are concerned, should be held in the country to which they apply. We do not, of course, refer to specialized study of specific subjects which would advantageously be confined to a few selected students or to forest officers who wish to refresh or expand their general or special knowledge, but we feel that it would be quite impossible to provide such instruction unless those special courses were taken at a fully equipped central institution organized on the lines which we have already recommended. There is also the consideration that a student who has obtained a degree which marked the completion of his technical education in forestry, would perhaps be less willing to accept further instruction in subjects which he would not immediately consider himself fully qualified in. This would also involve considerable expenditure at each centre of instruction together with a further cost, and actually not less than is anticipated for the single self-contained institution which we have discussed.

Having now set out three schemes which satisfy the conditions we have laid down of a central institution for forestry training combined with the advantages of a complete university education, and having discussed them formally and informally with most of the delegates and many of the associate delegates, the Committee have arrived at the conclusion that a separate institute connected with any institution is the ideal system of training in forestry.

But we are bound to recognize and to impose upon the Conference that owing to its cost it can only be carried out as we have designed it with the fullest support of India and the Colonies.

While we feel that the decision at which we have arrived unanimously is the one we desire to press very strongly upon the Conference, we admit that differences of opinion upon the important point of the actual relationship between the instruction and the training institute are certain to exist, and we believe that the matter is of so great importance that it should form a proper subject of discussion by a Committee to be appointed without undue delay.

We have endeavored to arrive at an ideal scheme which will satisfy the clearly expressed desire of the conference to place at the disposal of all the forestry services the best possible method of education.

Keeping in view the vast interests at stake, it is hoped that the Conference will judge those schemes on their merits alone, and in arriving at a decision will not give undue weight to financial considerations.

(M.) CHURTON,

*Secretary, Commonwealth, United Kingdom.*

F. BATTINGHAM,

*Governor of Forests, East African Provinces.*

ARLDO BODARD,

*Assistant Chief Forester, Provincial Forest Service, Quebec.*

C. E. LEWIS,

*Chief Conservator of Forests, South Africa.*

H. R. MACHAN,

*Commissioner of Forests, Victoria.*

W. F. PIERCE,

*President, Imperial Forest Research Institute, Dacca, Dur.*

ENCLOSURE No. 2

INDIA OFFICE, LONDON

30th September 1930.

RECEIVED.

No. 113

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,

In my telegram B and R, 5162 of the 21st July, I informed Your Excellency's Government of the results of the Indian Forest Service Commission.

That I referred to the decision, communicated in my Hattieson Dispatch No. 14 of the 12th February 1929, that all probations of the Indian Forest Service should be confined at Dacca. This when the necessary arrangements could be made. Your delegation to the recent Imperial

Forestry Conference were informed accordingly, and were instructed, in the event of the subject being discussed, to act on the assumption that my decision was final. These instructions did not, however, reach the delegates until after the close of the Conference, and I was informed by the Chiefs Hill that he and his colleagues had received your permission to express their own opinion. As you are aware, a resolution was unanimously adopted by the Conference advocating the establishment of a central training institution in the United Kingdom, and your representations, in answer to the permission given, supported the proposal.

2. As the adoption of this resolution by a Conference representative of forest interests throughout the Empire creates a new situation, I am writing that the whole matter should be reconsidered, and I request Your Excellency's Government to favour me with your considered views after consulting Local Governments and ascertaining Indian opinion. The enclosed memorandum, which was prepared at my request by Mr. Gieseler, may assist you in forming your conclusions.

3. It is necessary, in the first place, to examine, how apart from all other considerations, a course of training at Dehra Dun supplemented by instruction in provincial forests would compare, in point of efficiency, with training at a central institution in the country supplemented by instruction in colonial forests. In this connection, I should be glad to learn your views on the contention that the success of forestry can only be properly studied in selected colonial forests which have been scientifically managed for very long periods.

4. As regards cost, sufficient statistics are not, unfortunately, available to enable a comparison to be made, but the report of the Committee about to be appointed to formulate definite proposals regarding the location of the proposed institution and to frame estimates of cost, may be received within the next few months. If so, it should be possible not only to compare the cost, initial and recurring, of the two schemes, but also to judge whether the share of the initial cost of a central institution in this country debitable to Indian resources would be so heavy as to preclude the possibility of future withdrawal should a change be desired.

5. No less important is the probable effect of the plan of training on recruitment. It has been suggested that the obligation to spend the probationary period of training in India might deter the best men from the British Colonies from applying for appointment; but, on the other hand, the effect on the recruitment of Indians must also be considered. An argument of more apparent force is that conditions at a central institution in England would be more likely to create a strong esprit de corps in the service than if joint training to place in India.

6. I am specially anxious that, before commencing your views, you should ascertain how the whole question is regarded by Indians themselves. It has been assumed, perhaps without sufficient justification, that Indian opinion would strongly favour training in India; but this view has been challenged. I suggest that, in addition to eliciting neo-official opinions through Local Governments, you should endeavour to arrange that the matter might be discussed in the Imperial Legislative Council after publication, if this be considered necessary, at a selection of the papers.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

R. A. MONTAGU.

ENCLOSURE.

#### NOTE ON THE TRAINING OF OFFICERS FOR THE INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

Now that the possibilities of industrial progress and development of resources in India are to be so much greater under the Reform Scheme, it is more essential than ever to attract the very best recruits for the Indian Forest Service, and to train them to the highest possible standard. Also, as Indians are to be recruited for a large proportion of the vacancies, it is only due to them and to India that they should be given the highest possible training.

The officers of the Indian Forest Service are, so far as I know, unanimous that a much better training can be arranged for in Britain than in India. This is also the view of all the major Local Governments in India and of the Government of India too.

The decision of the Secretary of State that the training should be at Dehra Dun in future (as soon as suitable arrangements can be made) was based on the following considerations:—

(1) That while it is agreed that it is essential for all Indian Forest Service recruits to be trained at one center, it is considered that this is not possible in Britain owing to the necessity for distributing candidates among distant universities.

(2) That the cost of a separate institution for training Indian Forest Service candidates alone would be too heavy, and that, even if an Empire forest college were formed, India would have to bear a large share of the cost.

(3) That it must be recognized that preliminary for the Indian Forest Service must ultimately be trained in India, and therefore alternative arrangements must be temporary. Consequently it is undesirable to embark on any scheme for training in Britain involving considerable expenditure.



(4) Now that 10 per cent of the recruits are to be Indians, it is essential that fraternization between the British and Indian recruits should be encouraged to the utmost during the period of training, so that a strong spirit *de corps* may be built up and bred down together. At Delhi this there would be very small chances for fraternization, and in fact a gulf would exist throughout between the British and Indian candidates. It would probably not be possible there even to meet on the performance morning together. On the other hand, an Empire Forest college in Britain would afford the best chance of complete fraternization.

(5) Indian R.R. graduates of Indian Universities are already entering the Provincial Forest Service trained at Dulest Day. The training of Indian Forest Service recruits at the same place from the same class of candidates will upset the Provincial Forest Service altogether, and will eventually necessitate the abolition of the Provincial Forest Service. This would be a serious drawback, because the Delhi Day trained Provincial Forest Service men form a useful class of officers intermediary between the Indian Forest Service and the subordinate grades. If the training of the Indian Forest Service is continued in Britain there will be no undermining of the Provincial Forest Service. It is especially necessary to keep the two sources separate, considering that Indian candidates who fail to get direct appointments into the Indian Forest Service will often enter the Provincial Forest Service. The place of training should form a fair ground for discrimination as far as direct appointments go.

To sum up. The main consideration is what is best for India and her progressive development. A period is about to commence when the duty of every British official will be to do all he can towards training and developing Indian officials to take his place. It is of paramount importance that the British officials should, in view of this and of the fact that their class will be a gradually diminishing one, be trained to the highest degree possible. Also it is only fair to the Indian officers who are to be taught to take the places of British officers, that they should be similarly trained in order that they may have every chance of fair competition as regards their work.

The present method of training has produced excellent results, certainly in so far as the United Kingdom men are concerned. The average quality is exceedingly high, and any decrease in quality at this important juncture, due to less efficient training, would be a serious set-back, not only to the development of the resources of the Indian Empire, but also to the Indian aspirations of an increasingly Indianized forest service.

P. H. CLUTTERBUCK.

19th August 1920.

APPENDIX No. 12.

REPORT OF THE INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE OF IMPERIAL FORESTRY EDUCATION.

Members.

- Mr. Hon. Lord Clifden, Forestry Commissioner (Chairman).  
 Mr. Hon. Viscountess Newell, M.C.S.  
 Mr. F. H. Clutterbuck, C.I.E., M.S., India Office.  
 Major H. D. Paine, M.A., Colonial Office.  
 Professor J. B. Farmer, D.Sc., F.R.S.  
 Mr. W. H. Gellisham, Forestry Commissioner (Secretary).

Terms of Reference.

To prepare a scheme for giving effect to the Resolutions of the British Empire Forestry Conference with regard to a Central Institution for training Forest officers, including—

- (1) Its location.
- (2) Its organization, constitution and control.
- (3) Its method of financing.
- (4) Its relation to forest research.
- (5) The qualification, selection and cost of maintenance of students.

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## REPORT OF THE INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON IMPROVED FOREST EDUCATION.

The Committee have held seven meetings and have visited the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Bangor and Edinburgh. At the last-mentioned University representatives of Aberdeen and Glasgow Universities and of the West of Scotland Agricultural College were present and gave valuable evidence. Evidence was also given by representatives of the above and other valuable agencies. Evidence was also given by representatives of the above and other valuable agencies. Evidence was also given by representatives of the above and other valuable agencies.

Other witnesses, representing the Forest Service and the Commission, were examined, including Sir William Schickel, Mr. Robinson (representing the Forestry Commission), Mr. Buchanan (representing the British East Africa Forest Service), Mr. Sargent (representing the Forest Service of Ceylon), Mr. Frewer Sargy, Mr. Fritchard, also Professor Henry of the Royal College of Science, Dublin, and Major Cassin, Director of Indian Forest Service.

The main object to be aimed at in training Forest Officers is to turn out men fully equipped with theoretical and practical knowledge, with minds broadened by education, and with capacity strengthened by general experience in forest work, to direct men and operations. Such men should be capable of dealing with the problems of administration, management and finance which are generally the most important of all their duties.

In addition there is a class of Forest Officer required for research—for this class additional training should be provided.

## I. Existing System of Training.

The system of training in the Universities and Colleges which the Forestry Conference found in existence in July 1920, is set out in the statement prepared by the Forest Commission for the British Empire Forestry Conference.

We are impressed by the evidence given by many Forest Officers to the effect that the standard of the training must be improved in order to turn out first-class men.

Many Universities have already recognised this and have prepared, and in some cases have already adopted, an enlarged and improved curriculum which varies very slightly as between the Universities.

The Committee consider that it would be a retrograde course to interfere with this work and the scheme which we have in view will seek rather to co-ordinate all these courses, to bring them up to a common level and within them as a preliminary to the higher course of training we propose to adopt.

Almost all the evidence is in favour of a course of training extending over four years. The degree course at the Universities under their proposed improved system extends to three years, and some provide an additional 1 to 1½ years, leading to a diploma or honours degree in advanced forestry. In some cases it is proposed to specialise in certain subjects, for instance, the University of Edinburgh intends to develop the special subject of forest engineering to a large extent.

## II. Central Training Institution.

We have here fully before us the decision of the Conference as expressed in the Terms of Reference that the future higher forestry should take place at a single Central Institution. We have now discussed the principle of this with witnesses, but it should be stated that while the opinion of most of the Universities is opposed to this view, the opinion of the other witnesses, with the exception of Mr. Francis Sargy and Major Cassin, is strongly in favour of it.

## A. Selection of Students.

A further resolution of the Conference is to the effect that the students proceeding to the Central Institution should be selected by the different departments from graduates having taken honours in pure or natural science at a recognised University, but no strong an opinion was expressed by many experts against this proposal that we have thought it right to take evidence upon this matter, which we consider to be one of the first importance.

The whole of our witnesses, with the exception of Professor Bower, of Glasgow University; Mr. Buchanan, of the British East Africa Service; and Mr. Sargent, of the Ceylon Service, expressed grave doubts as to the necessity of a lengthy course in pure science as a preliminary to a forestry education. Some, like Sir William Schickel, went so far as to say that the training up to an honours standard in science was a positive disadvantage, tending to produce specialists in their own particular subjects, leaving hardly almost as a secondary consideration.

Professor Bickling considered from another point of view that selection from honours graduates in science would be satisfactory since most of the men who have obtained high honours would tend to be attracted by the interesting opportunities of immediate and lucrative employment in the higher branches of applied science, rather than become candidates for the Forest Service with the additional training demanded and the more restricted scope offered by such a career.

The whole of the witnesses, with the exceptions above noted, agreed that, while a good grounding in pure science is absolutely necessary, "one year's exclusive application is probably adequate in the case of men who have received a sound general education, including a knowledge of chemistry and physics, for the requirements of the ordinary Forest Officer. At the same time it is admitted that a more extended course would be required for specialists, and those who will take part in definite research work."

In consequence of the importance which many members of the Conference attached to the Resolution as to an honours degree in science for all candidates to be selected for the Forest Service, it seems advisable to set out in detail its apparent advantages and disadvantages.

*I. Advantages.—*

(a) It ensures the attainment of a certain high standard of scientific knowledge and training at least in one subject.

(b) It is easy from the point of view of administration.

*II. Disadvantages.—*

(a) The length of course required, three to four years (except at Cambridge), during which a man is working on subjects other than forestry. Moreover, the training from a forestry point of view is not the best, inasmuch as excessive weight is given to the science taken as chief honours subject.

(b) The lack of uniform significance that attaches to the honours degree at different Universities.

(c) The risk of the high honours men being attracted to other and better paid careers.

(d) The long period after leaving school (five to six or more years) when a man will become qualified as a Forest Officer and the consequent additional cost of training. Further, that men taking honours in physics or chemistry will be at a disadvantage as compared with those who have graduated in biological subjects, and hence the field of selection may be still further narrowed, especially as this fact is not necessarily brought to the attention of possible candidates at an early period in their career.

The Committee were made aware that among the grounds which influenced the Conference in deciding on an initial advanced training in pure science, were, in addition to the general view that such a course would be advisable:—

1. That it would ensure a University education even if the future forestry training were undertaken at an institution outside any University, and

2. The necessity of a post-graduate course to give full opportunities for students from many Universities to participate in the training at the institutions.

After considering all the evidence before us we are of opinion that the demand for the honours degree in science as the sole qualification for selection cannot be generally accepted, but that the desire of the Conference to ensure University education must be satisfied in some other way.

We consider that the views of the Conference can be fairly met by accepting an approved Forestry Degree course at any University, as a preliminary to the higher forestry training and carrying on this latter training at a Central Institution, located either within or without a University.

Not the least of the advantages of this proposal is that it utilizes the whole of the existing educational facilities and at the same time preserves a free competition between the Universities and throws open the Central Institution for the higher training to all selected students who have taken a forestry degree wherever they may have been educated.

*4. Self-Governing Dominions.*

It is anticipated that the Self-Governing Dominions may desire to take advantage of the facilities for the post-graduate training of some of the Probationers selected for their own services, and it is presumed that these men would be accepted even though the preliminary course of training may differ in some degree from that adopted in this country, but it seems very desirable that the several standards of forestry education as far as the fundamentals of the subject are concerned should be the same throughout the Empire.

*5. Course of Study at Universities.*

It is evident that a sound general scientific education must lie at the root of the training of a properly equipped Forest Officer, mathematics up to and including plane trigonometry, chemistry, physics, mechanics, botany, zoology and geology are all required in varying degrees.

The following is a general outline of the course which may be suggested for the full training of Forest Officers, first at the University School and finally at the Central Institution.

First of all the student is presumed to have attained at school a good grounding in chemistry, physics and mathematics. On arriving at a University the procedure would be as follows:—

*1st year.—*

Chemistry, physics and biology, including laboratory work.

A period of practical work in British forests during the long vacation.

[A standard of chemistry and physics at least equivalent to that suggested by the London University Intermediate Examination for B.Sc., should be required and provision should be made for a laboratory course in plant physiology as an essential part of the work in botany.]

*2nd year.—*

Forest botany and forest zoology, geology, surveying, elementary and advanced arboriculture, forest arboriculture, valuation and working plans.

Practical work is necessary during the course.

In addition ten weeks' practical work during vacation part of which at least should be taken abroad.

*3rd year.—*

Forest administration and forest protection, forest utilization and engineering, forest entomology and the chemical and physical properties of woods.

Practical work would include three weeks' Forest Vantage, which might be taken either in this country or abroad, and the final course of eight or ten weeks in Continental forests.

In addition to the work during vacations provided for above, opportunities should be given for practical work out of doors during term time.

It is advisable that the practical work up to this stage should be taken under the supervision of the same instructors who have had charge of the theoretical work.

This, however, presents some difficulties and there are, in addition, obvious disadvantages in several forests being taken place simultaneously and independently, in Continental forests.

It probably would be well that the authority which we propose to set up for the Government of the Central Training Institution should, through one of its Committees, arrange for the distribution of these tours at suitable times and places on the Continent.

The final examination at the end of the third year would finish the course for a degree in forestry, and it is at this point that a man will be selected as probationer for one or other of the Forest Service, and would be admitted after his final practical course to the Central Institution for higher training of one year in the case of the ordinary Forest Officer and possibly of a further period for a man proposing to undertake research.

In the interests of research it is very important that the Department should entitle Universities of the number of probationers likely to be required at least three years in advance.

It is desirable that the future Research Officers, more particularly those who show an inclination towards research in arboriculture and forest management, should undergo a period of service in the forest before they are definitely accepted for research work.

In order to widen the field for recruitment and to obtain men with a high scientific training, it is desirable that the service should select as probationers a certain number of men with honours degrees or scores. These men then, after a forestry course covering the second and third years of a University School, spend a final year at the Central Institution. In order to attract such men it may be necessary to pay them a maintenance grant for the training subsequent to their honours degree. As an additional attraction two years of this training should be allowed to count as service towards pay and pension.

When it is proposed to train a man directly as a specialist in horticulture, graduates in science would be selected, given such a course is general forestry as may be considered necessary, and then sent for two years to the Central Institution.

#### 5. *Course of Study at Central Institution*

The probationer would ordinarily specialise in two or more of the following subjects:—

- (1) Forest botany and zoology in relation to British or Continental conditions.
- (2) Advanced arboriculture in relation to British and Continental conditions.
- (3) Principles of tropical and extra-tropical arboriculture.
- (4) Forest management (advanced).
- (5) Technology and uses of wood and other forest products.
- (6) Forest engineering (including exploitation and mechanical conservation).
- (7) Principles of conservation and associated with special reference to forestry.
- (8) British law and land tenure as affecting forestry.
- (9) Indian forest law and land tenure.
- (10) Regional forest botany.
- (11) Mycology and pathology of trees (advanced).
- (12) Forest entomology (advanced).

Other subjects might be included if necessary.

Under the head of No. 8, suitable reserves for this subject could be arranged by the Institution in a Research Institute or other place where the particular science is being developed.

Some portion of the year should be spent abroad to study definite aspects of practical forestry, e.g., No. 6 above, would require special location, probably outside Europe.

It may be expected that the Forest Service for which the Probationer has been selected will decide the course or courses which might be taken.

### 7. Special Courses

So far the training is provided for Foresters only, i.e., one selected from those who have obtained a forestry degree at any University where an approved course of forestry education is carried on.

But opportunities should not be withheld from any student who, for his own purposes and at his own expense desires to take a further course of forestry study after completing the general University course.

We have now to deal with those who are already Forest Officers and who desire to obtain further knowledge in the work of their profession.

The evidence of Mr. Bannerman, Mr. Sargent and Mr. Robinson showed very clearly the importance of this idea, as also the desire of many Forest Officers to take advantage of the Institution for the purpose of acquiring special knowledge in new subjects as well as of a general refreshment of their minds in any of those matters which had formed part of their general training.

There is reason to suppose that the Self-Governing Dominions would desire to take advantage of these courses to enable their Forest Officers or Foresters to acquire a knowledge of the more intensive systems of agriculture which can alone be studied in countries where a forest policy has been in force for many generations.

We thoroughly endorse the Resolution of the Forestry Conference to the effect that it would be of great advantage to the whole of the Empire that there should be a system of reciprocity between the Schools or Training Institutions at home and abroad which would enable the men whether Probationers or Forest Officers of any one country to proceed to any Institution in any other country for the purpose of studying those particular branches of forest knowledge which are highly developed there. For instance India could offer valuable opportunities either at a tropical Institution or under her Commissioners for those who are to enter on service in the tropics, and Canada with her vast forest area could give instruction as demonstrated in forest engineering and exploitation on a much larger scale than could be found in any other part of the Empire.

It is for the different Governments to consider what opportunities should be given to their officers for attending the special and refresher courses, but we attach so great an importance to them that we have no hesitation in recommending that it should be a recognized part of the duties of the Forest Officer to attend at least one special course at the Institution during the earlier part of his service.

### 8. Co-ordination of the University Courses.

Inasmuch as we propose to recommend that the University course and examination leading to graduation in forestry shall be accepted as qualifications for entrance in the Civil Institution, it appears desirable that those Universities which are, or may be concerned in forestry education, should be expected to co-operate in a joint scheme which would secure as nearly as possible a common standard for the degree in forestry.

Any difficulty in the way of ensuring efficiency and equality of standard in the degree course at the different Universities both in pure sciences and in the more technical side of forestry education, could be met by the formation of delegates or Joint Committees. (See No. 11—Control.) Under arrangements with the strictest safeguards of secrecy, and with the teachers themselves, should be avoided strict uniformity could only be obtained at the sacrifice of individual efficiency. Equivalent standards could be secured by an approved curriculum and by the results of examination. The approval of the curriculum could probably best be secured by the common delegates composed of representatives (who in practice would presumably include the heads of the Forestry Schools of the Universities concerned) acting along with other persons appointed by the authority we propose to set up. The equivalence of the degree examinations could best be ensured by the appointment of external examiners either by the authority or better by the common delegates just referred to. If this arrangement was approved in principle, the details might be settled after conference with those concerned, but the principle is of vital importance.

Even if the number of universities desiring to prepare students for the forestry degree were to increase, it is probable that few, if any, difficulties need arise. The initial entry would draw all who were not likely to do the work efficiently, whilst those who decided to undertake it would find a scheme already in operation to which they might be expected to adjust.

### 9. Research.

The relations between the Central Training Institution and research ought, in our view, to be as close as possible. In practice it would be better that they should be associated or so far as research into forest production is concerned, be combined in one common Institute rather than that they should be separated, each with its own independent organization. Training benefits by being associated with research, and vice versa, and it is commonly admitted that self-instruction is imparted in the "research" spirit, in less work of its value. It would seem a legitimate step to attempt to divorce the two branches, both of which are required in order to turn out first-class officers. This does not mean that very few officers must necessarily be an investigator in the technical sense, but that he ought, as far as possible, to appreciate the general meaning and value of the research outlook. This was recognized by the British Empire Forestry Conference (Resolution, p. 8, Section 6).

Many of the proposed subjects of research will to a special degree require the services of trained scientific investigators: microbiology, zoology, and science, are among those which may be cited as examples of what is meant. Individuals of this nature will find their requirements best met in a thoroughly well-equipped Central Training Institution, especially if it is further able to draw on the resources available at a first-rate university in which scientific research on many lines is being actively prosecuted. Furthermore, in this way we think that such research, in to what might perhaps be designated as the more scientific branches forestry would then be most economically, and what is of still greater importance, most efficiently met. The Central Institution itself and the students working in it would both derive benefit from contact with persons actually engaged in research and with the resources themselves. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of this point.

Experience has shown that those institutions in which the prosecution of research forms an important part of their functions are just those which turn out men best able to cope with the problems with which they will inevitably be faced when they enter on an industrial or official career. In these current problems of a scientific nature are continuously arising, and the utilization of scientific results forms an essential condition of successful administration.

It does not fall within our terms of reference to attempt to deal with the organization of research as contemplated in the Report of the Conference (especially in Annexure B) but we desire to record our view that, as regards both of efficiency and of economy, the closest and intimate connection between scientific training and scientific research should not be lost sight of. We believe that a proper maintenance of such relations will be just as important for the welfare of higher forestry education, and for the further development of forestry itself, as it has already proved to be in other great technical industries which are likewise founded on science and its application.

We therefore, whilst refraining from entering into details which appear to lie outside our terms of reference, would welcome the closest possible alliance between forestry research and the Central Training Institutions with which we ourselves are immediately concerned.

#### 10. Location.

The question of the location of the Central Institution was left over by the Conference for further consideration and the alternatives before us appear to be:—

- (1) The setting up of the Institution as one of the schools of a University, or
- (2) Apart from a University either—
  - (a) Located in a University town, or
  - (b) Located in the country at or near a town.

These several proposals have advantages and disadvantages which we proceed to discuss.

(1) The association with a University and with all the phases of University life would be of undoubted advantage to the student, and the status of higher forestry training as a recognized School or Department of a University cannot fail to add dignity to the Institution itself and to the service for which it prepares.

The staff will occupy a higher position. They will be part of the University itself and will not only breathe in the atmosphere of science and education but will be in close touch with all developments in this direction. This appears to be of very real importance, particularly if research is to be combined with the teaching institution.

The use of the laboratories, museum and lecture rooms, so far as accommodation may be available, or can be supplied, and perhaps also the assistance of some of the existing professional staff would not only be of the utmost value in themselves but would save a very large amount of expenditure and also an outlay of capital which should be avoided if in any way possible.

We are bound, however, to recognize that the direct association of the Central Institution with one of the Universities may tend to increase the prestige of the Forestry Schools at other Universities at the expense of the other Schools, a consequence which is not desirable. This objection would apply to us almost equal extent to the scheme under rule 2 (a).

(2) (a) This proposal would have some of the advantages claimed for (1). The students and the staff while they could not be part of University life might nevertheless come touch with it. In addition it has some advantages of its own.

The authority in charge of forestry education would retain a complete control over the course of education and of the staff and could shape the future of forestry training in any way which seemed good to him and would perhaps be able to secure more systematic work than is customary at some Universities.

But the cost of complete buildings and equipment would be more serious than if advantage could be taken of some existing buildings at a University.

(2) (b) The advantage of close contact with the actual problems of practical forestry is of the utmost importance at this stage of training, but it may be purchased at too high a cost and may be secured in other ways.

None of the advantages of the previous methods can be recognized in this course saving only that of complete control.

If the atmosphere of the forest and the atmosphere of science and education are considered as alternatives we feel bound to pronounce in favour of the latter.

In the recent conclusions laid down we lay stress upon the importance of practical training being carried on during term time and vacations both in the arid regions of commonland and among the higher water at the Central Institution. We believe that the important side of the work can be done with in a sufficient degree even though the centre were not selected finally for its position in relation to a forest.

For these reasons we decide without hesitation that the proposal now under discussion is the least desirable of those we have considered.

Having now set out the relative advantages and disadvantages of the above proposals and having decided (2) (5) we have now to consider more closely the rival merits of schemes 1 and 2 (4).

The close connection with a university, the use of its staff and of some portion of its buildings are all in favour of the former, while the latter may claim the very real advantage of the full control which the authority would be able to exercise over the whole administration.

If, however, a university is prepared to accept a sufficient measure of control from an outside body, the balance would fall so strongly on the side of scheme 1 that we should be prepared to recommend it.

We now approach the more delicate part of our task, viz.—the decision as to which university should be approached for the location of the institution.

The Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh have each great claims for consideration, but our decision is rendered less difficult by the attitude which each separately adopts towards the principle of a Central Institution.

The University of Edinburgh considered that many universities would not desire the Central Institution within their jurisdiction both on account of outside control and because of possible friction with other universities. They considered, however, that this latter objection might be overcome by a strict impartiality in the selection of practitioners from all the Forestry Schools.

In their opinion if it is decided to set up the school in connection with a university, a residential university should be selected.

The University of Cambridge objected on principle to the idea of a Central Institution and held that all forestry education is better left to individual universities. For this reason they do not desire that the institution should be located with them.

The University of Oxford not only cordially supports the scheme but its past record in connection with forestry education gives it a powerful claim for consideration.

In the year 1916 it was selected by the Indian Office as the centre for training probationers, and for two years had sole charge of their training. Since 1917 when the building has been thrown open to the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh, Oxford can still claim that she has trained 95 per cent of the number accepted for the Indian Forest Service.

This university is now contemplating a very large extension of buildings for her Botany and Forestry Schools, and accommodation might be provided in these buildings for the Central Institution. Prior to their completion some temporary arrangement could be made.

In addition, the services of the professorial staff and the university laboratories would be at the disposal of the student at the institution.

The university, we have ascertained, is prepared to accept a measure of control, and we note also a scheme which might be accepted as suitable.

For these reasons we consider that the institution should be incorporated with the University of Oxford.

#### II. Control.

The control of the Central Institution should be in the hands of a Board of Governors (whom we have hitherto indicated as an authority for the government of the Central Institution) appointed as to one-half by the Departments concerned (Colonial Office, India Office, Forestry Commission), and as to the other half by the University. The Director of the Institution shall be an ex-officio member of the Board; the Chairmen of the Board should be appointed by the Department.

The Board will deal with all questions of administration and finance and will deal with records relating out of capital; the capital itself, however, may with advantage be vested in the university as trustees.

The staff so far as they are members of the university, should be appointed by the university with the approval of the Board.

The Board may appoint Commissioners and have power to appoint on these members outside their own body. In addition they shall appoint Commissioners of Ordinances for the purpose of supervising forestry education and for the appointment of external examiners and so this purpose shall add to such committees representatives of the interested Government.

The general conduct of the teaching and details of administration should be entrusted to the Director of the Institution who should occupy the Chair of Forestry at the university.

With regard to the appointment of the staff, it is advisable in far as may be possible to appoint as lecturers those who have had actual experience in the woods as Forest Officers; this

is also of importance when the more specialized subjects such as advanced entomology and mycology have to be dealt with. We are, however, aware that difficulties may arise for some time to come in securing suitable men who have had the necessary training and experience.

There is also a danger that the whole scheme of teaching may become static and lifeless if a lecturer is to go on year after year doing the same job with no refreshment in the actual practical side of the work which he is teaching. For this reason it seems to be highly desirable to arrange that the lecturer after five years or so of work in the Institution, should be given leave for a period to enable him to travel and get into close touch with problems in the forest.

The whole-time staff will at the commencement consist of the Director of the Institution with one or more lecturers in agriculture and forest management, also one lecturer in mycology and one in forest entomology. The remaining lectures can be obtained from the university.

### 12. FINANCE.

The capital cost of the Institution will depend upon the amenities which can be given by the university in the way of buildings and it is not possible at present to give any estimate of this, but we are given to understand that providing the occupation of the buildings at present in use at the University of Oxford, temporary accommodations can be found for the Institution and the cost of this should not be large.

In order to give stability to the Institution, the Government directly concerned, i.e., the United Kingdom, India and the Colonies and Protectorates should jointly guarantee a sum sufficient for normal requirements. This should include the capital expenditure on the interest and sinking fund on that expenditure, the staff, if any, and the estimated cost of administration and staff.

It may be anticipated that the annual cost may be lessened by the Government of the Self-Governing Dominions who, while not requiring the Institution for the normal training of their probationers, may yet desire to take advantage of it for special courses or for research, and who may be willing to pay at a higher rate for such at their probationers who take these courses than the Government who accept the whole financial responsibility of the Institution.

All payments should be made to the Honorary Body at a rate to be fixed for each student and for each special or reference course, and any debt balance should be divided between the Government directly concerned in proportion to the number of the probationers sent by each to the Central Institution.

The following figures are suggested as an illustration—

	Total estimated cost per annum	£
Cost guaranteed by Governments	10,000	10,000
<i>Expenditure to Honorary Body.</i>		
Government A—		
20 Probationers at £150	3,000	3,000
3 Special Courses at £75	225	225
Government B—		
15 Probationers at £150	2,250	2,250
3 Special Courses at £75	225	225
Government C—		
5 Probationers at £150	750	750
3 Special Courses at £75	225	225
Self-Governing Dominions—		
3 Probationers at £125	375	375
3 Special Courses at £75	225	225
	8,100	
Debt Balance	1,900	1,900
	10,000	

Debt Balance of £1,900 divided between Governments A, B, C, in proportion to 50: 15: 5.

All the Forest Services, whether directly interested or not, will require to pay the university fees and some substantial allowance for the probationers undergoing training. These, together, should not exceed £200 per student.

### 13. *Indo-European Forest Agents Training.*

The training in forestry for men who do not propose to enter the Forest Service, but who either own or manage woodlands, or who intend to embark on a commercial career in connection with rubber or other plantations is outside our terms of reference, but we have been given a good deal of information on this important branch of the subject which it seems well to record.

The future of the timber supply of the United Kingdom will always depend to a considerable extent on the extent and knowledge of Indo-European and their agents.

Even when the full programme of State effortlessness is completed, a large proportion of the woodlands will remain in private hands, and it is of the greatest importance from the national point of view that these woodlands should be properly managed.

In addition to the pure forestry education carried on at some universities there are many centres of combined agricultural and forestry centres which are well adapted for the training of those men, and the Forestry Departments of all the universities and colleges we have intimated desire to continue them, but some financial assistance is required; in the interests of National Forestry we consider this should be given.

In the evidence we have received from the Royal English and Scottish Agricultural Societies, the Foresters' Institution and the Land Agents' Society, the importance of the matter is fully recognized, the main objection raised being to the length of the existing courses.

The Foresters' Institution holds an Intermediate and Final Examination in forestry up to which at a later stage an optional Special Diploma Examination could be given in advance of the standard of the Final.

The Land Agents' Society propose to institute a qualifying examination in which a Forestry paper somewhat similar to the Final of the Foresters' Institution will be included.

Neither the Foresters nor the Institution is a teaching body, and both agree as to the importance of a thorough training in forestry for landowners and land agents.

While owners of woodlands and some land agents will, we hope, continue to take the full agricultural and forestry courses at the Universities and Colleges it would be difficult for many land agents to give up the time for the full, or even a shortened course in forestry of six months, while doing the qualifying period for their own profession, or after they had started their life work; and a shorter course of the following nature has been suggested to us:—Four courses of three weeks or one month each taken at a period during a year or in different years, possibly at one or other of the Foresters' or Land Agents' Schools.

The first two periods should represent the training necessary and might be made compulsory for the Intermediate and Final Examinations at the Foresters' Institution and the last two periods for the special Diploma Examination.

There are obvious objections to these very short courses which one of our witnesses describes as "not only useless but positively dangerous," but it appears to the Committee that they are worthy of consideration by the Forestry Commission, provided that the student is in every case well grounded in practical forestry before he is accepted for such a course.

We desire to express our appreciation of the ability and zeal of Mr. Gulliland, who has ably performed the duties as Secretary to the Committee.

(Signed) CLAYTON (Chairman),  
MAYAL.

F. H. CLAYTON  
"R. D. FENN"  
J. R. PARKER.

W. H. GULLILAND,  
(Secretary).

February 1921.

\*Signature attached to the resolution appended.

RESOLUTION APPROVED BY THE SIGNATURE OF THE REPORT BY MAJOR R. D. FENN.

I entirely agree with the recommendations in this report but it will of course be understood that the Government of the Colonies and Protectorates affected by its proposals are in no way committed thereby.

(Signed) R. D. FENN.

#### SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS.

(1) The Central Institution should be located at Oxford and incorporated with the university (10).

(2) It should be governed by a Board appointed as to one-half by the Departments or Governments concerned and as to the other half by the university.

The Board should have general charge of the higher course of training, of finance, and of administration and may set up Committees, and in case of any Committee, whose duties bring them in contact with other universities, representatives of these universities shall be included (11).

(3) The Director of the Institution and the staff should be appointed by the university with the approval of the Board.

The Director, who should be the Professor of Forestry, will have charge of the details of education and of the discipline of the Institution under the university. The Director should at



the summerhouse be visited by a permanent staff of three persons and should make all the arrangements which may be necessary for the attendance of his students at other university lectures (12).

(4) No estimate of the capital cost can be made until the detailed plans of the proposed university buildings have been completed and discussed.

The cost so far as it affects some or all of the Departments, should be defrayed by loan and sinking fund rather than by direct expenditure of capital.

Regarding the erection of the proposed buildings, it has been ascertained that arrangements can be made with the university for temporary accommodation.

The annual cost of the permanent staff should not of the summerhouse exceed £4,000 per annum.

It is recommended that the Departments concerned should jointly guarantee to the Board an amount per student to pay the cost of the Institution including interest and sinking fund and should debenture any deficit in the annual working in proportion to the number of students trained for the various of each department. There will be a further liability on every department for the university fees and subsistence of the postmen, and this is estimated at £200 a year for each postman (12).

(5) The Institution should be the centre of research in relation to forest production and should be associated with any other centre which deals with research into forest utilization. It is impossible that all investigations can take place at one centre and the Board should be empowered to send staff of any research into special subjects which can be conducted with better advantages elsewhere (5).

(6) Students should be selected by the departments for admission to the Central Institution from those who have taken a forestry degree at any university whose standard of education is approved by the Board (3). Special steps should be taken to obtain a uniformity of standard (3).

A suitable general course for students at the university and also a higher training at the Central Institution is suggested under heads (3) and (4).

The Self-Governing Dominions may desire to lay down a special standard for their pre-betters trained outside the United Kingdom (4).

Students who have taken an honours degree in science should be admitted to the Institution after a short course (5).

Officers of every Forest Service should at one period of their career return to the Institution for a special course (7).

The earliest possible action should be given by the different services of the number of Foresters that will be required in the near future (5).

J. M. TURING,  
Secretary to Government.







[illegible]



[illegible]









[illegible]

செய்தது	தேதி	ஆய்வுக்கூறுகள் விவரங்கள்.	மொத்தம்.
<p>II - 90 வாரியகம், - ஒதுக்கீட்டான அபிவிருத்தி மானியங்களை அளவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளும்.</p> <p>III - 90 வாரியகம், - ஒதுக்கீட்டை அளிக்கிறது.</p>			
தேதி	1	செய்த சம்பவ விவரம் (வாரியகம்)	செய்த தொகை (1) - 90 வாரியகத்தினால் அளிக்கப்பட்ட அபிவிருத்தி மானியங்களை அளவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளும்.

2 - 30 August.

[Other language domains.]

\* ആവേശകരമായ സാഹചര്യം സൃഷ്ടിക്കുകയും അതിനുള്ളിൽ അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്ന ആവേശം പുറത്തുവരികയും ചെയ്യും.

[illegible]

அ. சி. முத்தியாசாமி,  
தமிழ் நாடகக் கலைஞர்,  
விருதுநகரம், தமிழ்நாடு

( A type translation )

P. V. KUDUVILA  
Malappalam Translator in Government



# THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 35.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 28, 1921.

[Price, 2 annas.]

## Part I.—Local Self-Government.

### LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

*Fort St. George, August 20, 1921.*

No. 913.—Under clause (4) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, Mr. Herbert Robinson has been elected by the Madras Trades' Association as a member of the Corporation of Madras.

No. 104.—Under sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1916, the Government appoint the following persons to be municipal councillors of the municipality of Salem:—

M.R.Sy. Annamalai Mathiyala, Deputy Federal Deputy Arangal.  
" Varadaraj Mahalingam Arangal.

Rev. William John Hatch.

M.R.Sy. Sani Arakaparam Chettiar Arangal.

" Aravanga Venkayya alias Appayya Pandaram Arangal.

" Pulam Chettiar Chayyasa Chettiar Arangal.

" Chayyasa Chayyasa Chettiar Chettiar Arangal.

" T. S. Chayyasa Chettiar Arangal.

No. 105.—Under section 5 (4) (a) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Government appoint M.H.Sy. S. V. Rameswami Chettiar Arangal and M.H.Sy. S. M. Tambaram Pillai Arangal to be members of the Salem District Board.

No. 908.—Under section 5 (4) (a) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Government appoint M.H.Sy. Chayyasa Chettiar to be a member of the Tirupattur District Board.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 907.—Under section 304 (a) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1916, the Government direct that the term of office of the members of the Salem municipality holding office under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1916, shall expire on 1st September 1921 and that the members A-1

newly appointed and dated for the said municipality under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, shall come into effect on the same date.

No. 308.—Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Local Authorities Act, 1920, the Government hereby withdraw from the sanction of the Board specified in sub-section No. 303, published at page 415 of Part I-A of this Part II, Mysore Gazette, dated 26th September 1920, as required for a sanitary lane in the Kambhakanam municipality.

No. 310.—Under clause (3) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government hereby direct the inclusion within the Tiruppur municipality of the hamlets of Marudamangalam, Manampalayam of Tottipalayam village and also of Theenampalayam, a hamlet of Mullur, together with their surrounding subsidiary fields and other the boundaries of the said municipality as specified below:—

#### HISTORICAL RECORDS OF THE TIRUPPUR MUNICIPALITY.

*North*.—A line starting from the trijunction point where survey Nos. 55 and 56 of Tottipalayam and Chinnampalayam village boundary meet and running eastward along the northern boundary of S. Nos. 16 and 57 until it reaches the north-east corner of S. No. 47; then the line crosses the Kandi Padi road to the north-western corner of S. No. 72 and runs eastward along the northern boundaries of S. Nos. 72, 73, 74 and 58; then it crosses the river S. No. 41 to the Potholite stone in the north-east corner of S. No. 571-A, and runs eastward along the northern boundaries of S. Nos. 571-A, 725, 485, 587, 516, 515, 542 and 507 until it reaches the north-east corner of S. No. 537. Then it turns south and runs along the eastern boundary of ward S. No. 537 until it reaches the south-west corner of S. No. 516; then it turns east and runs along the northern boundaries of S. Nos. 516 and 522 until it reaches the north-east corner of S. No. 565; then it turns north and runs along the entire boundary of S. No. 532 to its north-west corner; then it turns east and runs along the eastern boundary of S. No. 370 to its south-east corner; thence it turns south and runs along the western boundary of S. No. 579 until it reaches the north-western corner of S. No. 537. Then it turns east and runs along the northern boundaries of S. Nos. 577 and 578 up to the north-east corner of S. No. 554. Then it turns south and runs along the north-western boundary of S. No. 545 until it reaches the Potholite stone in the north-east corner of S. No. 545.

*East*.—From the last-mentioned point, the line runs south along the eastern boundary of S. Nos. 525, 495, 521, 527, 597 and 523 of Tottipalayam village to the point where it meets the trijunction stone of Tottipalayam, Manampalayam and Tiruppur villages; at this point the line crosses the Nalpal river to the point where S. Nos. 1 and 55, 16 and 26 of Tiruppur village meet, and then runs along the entire boundaries of S. Nos. 44, 51 and 512 until it reaches the quadrangular pillar where S. Nos. 123, 119, 267 and 227 meet. Then the line runs west along the northern boundaries of S. Nos. 217 and 227 until it reaches the north-western corner of S. No. 724. Then it turns south and runs along the eastern boundaries of S. No. 227 of Tiruppur village and S. Nos. 747 and 721 of Mullur village to the theodolite instrument stone in the north-east corner of S. No. 730 of Mullur village.

*South*.—From the last-mentioned point the line runs west along the southern boundaries of S. Nos. 721, 712, 718, 745, 746 and 751 until it reaches the south-west corner of S. No. 721. Then the line runs north along the eastern boundaries of S. Nos. 741 and 745 (the village boundary line) to the point where S. Nos. 750, 761 and 770 meet. Thence it turns west and runs along the southern boundaries of S. Nos. 774, 712, 773 and 777 of Mullur village and the southern boundaries of S. Nos. 153, 197 and 512 of Tiruppur village up to the point where S. Nos. 116 and 125 of Tiruppur village and Thangadi village limits meet.

*West*.—From the last-mentioned point the line runs towards the north along the western boundaries of S. Nos. 153 and 125 to the trijunction point where S. Nos. 153, 125 and 235 meet. Then it turns west and runs along the western boundary of S. No. 125 up to its north-western corner and then turns north and runs along the western boundaries of S. Nos. 142, 151, 173, 728, 269 and 263 until it reaches the north-eastern corner of S. No. 121. Then it turns west and runs along the western boundaries of S. Nos. 121, 159, 397, 708 and 255 until it reaches the south-western corner of S. No. 123. Then it turns north and runs along the western boundaries of S. Nos. 124, 145 and 84 until it reaches the trijunction point where the villages of Tiruppur, Tottipalayam and Andampalayam meet. Then it turns west and runs along the southern boundary of S. No. 745 of Tottipalayam until it reaches its north-western corner. Thence it turns north and runs along the western boundaries of S. Nos. 775 and 773 to the trijunction point where S. Nos. 774, 773, 777 and 761 meet. Thence it turns north and runs along the western boundaries of S. Nos. 774, 773, 777 and 761 until it reaches the trijunction point where S. Nos. 774, 773 and 135 meet. Thence it turns west and runs along the northern boundaries of S. Nos. 774 and 135 to north-west corner of S. No. 116. Then it turns north and runs along the western boundary of S. No. 115 up to the point where it reaches the north-eastern corner of S. No. 116. Then it turns west and reaches the trijunction point where S. Nos. 116, 117 and 118 meet. Thence it turns north and runs along the western boundaries of S. Nos. 117, 116, 123 and 93 until it reaches the north-western corner of S. No. 89 where S. Nos. 81, 82 and 83 meet. Then the line runs towards the west along the western boundary of S. No. 89 up to the point where S. Nos. 81 and 82 of Tottipalayam and Chinnampalayam village boundary meet. Then the line runs northwards along the western boundaries of S. Nos. 81 and 82 of Tottipalayam to the starting point.

No. 992.—The following by-laws framed by the Madras Corporation for the regulation of lodging houses in the city under clause (14) of section 249 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1903, and sanctioned by the Government under section 352, are published for general information:—

*By-law under section 348 (14) of the Madras City Municipal Act IV of 1910  
for the regulation of Lodging houses in the City of Madras*

(1) "Lodging house" means any house let wholly or partly for lodging and shall include hotels, boarding houses, chattries, rest houses, unfurnished cottages, dropts and any other place where visitors are received and provided with sleeping accommodation, for payment.

(2) The expression "Keeper of a Lodging House" shall mean the person to whom a license for the reception of lodgers in any premises under these by-laws shall be granted.

(3) The expression "Health Officer" shall include an Assistant Health Officer.

(4) No place within the Municipal limits shall be used as a lodging house unless it has been duly licensed by the Commissioner of the Corporation.

(5) An application for license to keep a lodging house shall be made to the Commissioner in a form prescribed from time to time by the Commissioner.

Each application shall be accompanied by a plan as duplicate showing the dimensions and the proposed use of each room in the premises.

An application for renewal of a license shall be made not later than the 1st of March of the year preceding that in respect of which the license is applied for and shall be in a form prescribed from time to time by the Commissioner.

(6) No house shall be licensed as a lodging house unless the Health Officer has certified that in his opinion such house is efficiently ventilated, has adequate and suitable drainage and bathing accommodation, water supply and arrangements for the disposal of all kinds of sewage and other refuse, and is otherwise in his opinion fit for the purpose.

(7) If in the opinion of the Commissioner the premises are unsuitable or if the applicant is not considered by him to be a suitable person to be the keeper of a lodging house, license shall be refused.

(8) The maximum requirements of space for each person lodged shall be 250 sq. ft. or a superficial area of 40 sq. ft.

Explanation:—For the purpose of this by-law, two children under 10 years of age shall be considered to be equivalent to one adult.

(9) Every lodging house shall have a kitchen with impervious flooring and efficient drains. Adequate provision shall be made to prevent contamination and deterioration.

(10) In the event of the application for a license being approved, the applicant shall submit a license fee as may be fixed by the Commissioner from time to time in accordance with the schedule of fees sanctioned by the Council.

Notwithstanding anything contained in by-law (8) the Commissioner may have the discretionary power to revoke partly or wholly the license for payable in the case of charitable or quasi-charitable institutions.

(11) The license shall be in a form prescribed from time to time by the Commissioner and shall be current to the end of the year in respect of which it is granted.

(12) When an application has been approved, one copy of the plan submitted with the application will be returned to the applicant together with the license. On this plan shall be marked the maximum number of persons allowed for each room.

The keeper of the lodging house shall, in each room put up a board showing the dimensions of each room and the maximum number of lodgers permitted to lodge therein.

(13) The Commissioner may, at any time after the issue of a license reduce the maximum number of lodgers mentioned in the original license upon a report by the Health Officer that the available space has been reduced, or that the sanitary conditions of the premises have deteriorated subsequent to the issue of such license.

(14) The Commissioner may, on an application by the lodging house keeper, and on payment of the requisite fee, increase the maximum number of lodgers mentioned in the original license.

(15) If a lodging house keeper died within the period for which the license has been granted, the representative in interest of the deceased, or should there be more such representatives than one, then all or any of the number, with the consent of the others, may apply to the Commissioner to have the license transferred to such representative or representatives without charge. And the Commissioner shall cause such license to be transferred by an endorsement on the face of the license, unless for any reason referred to in these by-laws he considers it expedient to do so or unless the applicant brings a misnomer or a material misstatement in the application.

All license transferred shall hold good for the unexpired portion of the year.

Lodging house

Keeper of a lodging house

License for lodging house

Application for license in a form prescribed by a plan and the proposed use of each room in the premises

Sanitary certificate in a lodging house

License fee for a lodging house

Sanitation of Commissioner in regard to license fee

Form and duration of license

Sanitation of Commissioner in regard to license fee

Form and duration of license

Sanitation of Commissioner in regard to license fee

Form and duration of license

Sanitation of Commissioner in regard to license fee

Form and duration of license

Sanitation of Commissioner in regard to license fee

Form and duration of license

Sanitation of Commissioner in regard to license fee

Form and duration of license

Sanitation of Commissioner in regard to license fee

Form and duration of license

Sanitation of Commissioner in regard to license fee

Prohibition against allowing more than one person to be present at the hearing. Prohibition against attendance of persons suffering from any contagious disease, the Prohibition against keeping any dog in a lodging house, and the prohibition against keeping more than one dog, etc.

(14) The keeper of a lodging house shall not at any one time receive or allow to be received into such house or into any room therein, any greater number of persons than the number specified in his license.

(15) The keeper of a lodging house shall not receive or allow to be received within the licensed premises any person suffering from a dangerous or infectious disease.

(16) The keeper of a lodging house shall not keep or allow to be kept any cattle within the licensed premises.

(17) No material structural alterations shall be made without the previous sanction of the Commissioner.

(18) The keeper of a lodging house shall be bound  
(a) to reside in the lodging house or to keep an agent approved by the Commissioner, resident therein;

(b) to cause the floors of every room of every part of the building, premises and enclosures to be thoroughly swept every day before 7 a.m. or such other hour as may from time to time be fixed by the Health Officer of the Corporation;

(c) to cause all solid or liquid, filthy or refuse to be stored in properly covered receptacles and removed, and every such receptacle in every room or part of the building to be cleaned every day before 7 a.m. or such other hour as may from time to time be fixed by the Health Officer of the Corporation;

(d) whenever any person in the building is suffering from any infectious or contagious disease or has been so infected in consequence of his suffering from such disease, to give immediate notice in writing of the fact to the Health Officer or to such officer or subordinate of the Corporation as may be appointed by the Commissioner for this purpose, and to comply with the orders and instructions of the Health Officer or other officer of the Corporation as to the prevention of the spread of the disease;

(e) to give similar notice on the occurrence of any birth, death or dangerous accident;

(f) at all times of the day or night when required by the Commissioner, Health Officer or by any person authorized in writing by the Commissioner in this behalf, to give free access to the building and so far inspection of the same or any part thereof and to carry out within a reasonable time any written directions given by the inspecting officers;

(g) to cleanse the rooms, passages, stairs and verandahs, drains and premises and all parts of the building and the wells and other sources of water-supply, and the latrines, urinals and other means of disposing of sewage in or belonging to the building, premises and enclosures, to the satisfaction of and as often and at such times as may be required by the Health Officer;

(h) at all times to produce his license when required to do so by the Commissioner, Health Officer or any person authorized in writing by the Commissioner in this behalf;

(i) in cases where female lodgers are accommodated to provide separate sleeping, bathing and lavatory accommodation for the exclusive use and convenience of such female lodgers;

(j) to put up a sign-board in English and Tamil at the main entrance to the building granting to respect thereof and whether it is licensed for the reception of female lodgers.

(19) Every keeper of a lodging house or receiving from the Commissioner for the purpose of prohibition, branch house or in any room therein a copy or copies of any by-law or by-laws for the time being in force with respect to lodging houses shall put up or affix and maintain such copy or copies in a suitable and conspicuous position in such house or room and in such a manner that the contents of such copy or copies may be clearly and distinctly visible and legible. He shall not at any time wilfully conceal, deface, alter or obliterate any portion of the contents of such copy or copies or wilfully or carelessly injure or destroy such copy or copies.

(20) The Commissioner may temporarily suspend or cancel a license whenever in his opinion there has been a breach of any condition of the license or whenever, on grounds of public health or safety, he deems such action necessary.

(21) An appeal shall lie to the Standing Committee against any order refusing to grant or renewing a license.

All such appeals should be preferred within 30 days of the date of the order appealed against.

Objection of the keeper of the lodging house is hereby being put up by him in compliance with

Order of Commissioner to suspend or cancel license. Every lodger of such house of

A person against Commissioner's order relating to grant or renewing license. Contents of order are hereby



(25) Any person offending against any of these by-laws shall be punishable

Penalty for  
breach of  
the  
by-laws.

(a) with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and in case of a continuing breach with fine which may extend to fifteen rupees for every day during which the breach continues after conviction for the first breach, or

(b) with fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day during which the breach continues after receipt of notice from the Commissioner to discontinue such breach.

(26) Whenever the keeper of any lodging house shall not be actually in charge thereof, then the person actually in charge thereof, as well as the keeper and his agent (inferred to be by-law 18 (c)) shall be liable to the penalties framed for any infraction of any of these by-laws.

Notwithstanding  
any penalty  
therein.

*No. 901.*—The following by-laws framed by the Madras Corporation for the prevention of dangerous diseases of man or animals in the city under clause (23) of section 349 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1923, and sanctioned by the Government under section 253 are published for general information:—

*By-law under section 349 (23) of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1923, for prevention of dangerous diseases of man or animals.*

1. The body of any person who has died of any dangerous disease shall be buried or burnt within twenty-four hours except with the special permission of the Health Officer.

Notwithstanding  
any penalty  
therein.

2. If such body is in hospital, it shall not be removed to any place other than a burial or burning ground.

3. Exposed dead shall not be conveyed in any public conveyance (other than a hearse).

4. The bodies of animals which have died of Anthrax or Rinderpest shall not be cut up under any circumstances.

5. No person shall expose or cause to be exposed to public view the flesh of slaughtered animals, raw flesh of slaughtered animals, raw skin or skin, or raw hide or hides during cartage from place to place.

6. On any premises used for the carrying on the profession of a dhabki, the soiled clothes and washed clothes shall be stored in separate rooms.

7. Soiled clothing shall not be washed in the source of water-supply.

8. A dhabki shall not knowingly take soiled clothes from a house where there is a dangerous infectious disease nor shall the owner or any occupier of such house knowingly give clothes to a dhabki to be washed until after the said clothes have been disinfected to the satisfaction of the Health Officer.

9. A dhabki shall cease from carrying on his profession on the occurrence of any dangerous infectious disease in his profession and he shall not resume his profession till after the premises have been declared by the Health Officer to be free from infection.

10. On the occurrence of any dangerous infectious disease in his profession he shall retain all clothes in his house till the written permission of the Health Officer is obtained to return them to the owner.

11. Any cloth used for covering any exposed person who died of contagious or infectious disease shall be burnt on the spot.

Notwithstanding  
any penalty  
therein.

Person  
addressing  
this notice,  
etc. (not to be  
the business  
of the district  
Council)

12. No person or any one suffering from any open sore or any leishmaniasis, scabies or infectious disease shall carry on the profession of a shoemaker or be employed or assist in such business.

13. Any person offending against any of these by-laws shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to fifty rupees and, in case of continuing breach with five which may extend to fifteen rupees for every day during which the breach continues after conviction for the first breach or with fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day during which the breach continues after receipt of notice from the Commissioner to discontinue such breach.

25. 907.—The following by-laws framed by the Madras Corporation for the regulation of burial and burning grounds and other places for the disposal of corpses in the city under clause (22) (c) of section 349 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, and sanctioned by the Government under section 253 are published for general information:—

*By-laws under Section 249 (22) (c) of the Madras City Municipal Act IV of 1919 for the regulation of burial and burning grounds and other places for the disposal of corpses.*

Body of  
corpse.

1. Every person who buries or causes to be buried any corpse or part of a corpse in a grave whether dug or constructed of masonry or otherwise shall do it in such a manner that the surface of the coffin or the surface of the body where no coffin is used, is not at a less depth than five feet from the surface of the ground.

Not placed  
open, covered  
a grave  
buried or  
caused to be  
buried in  
burial  
ground or  
other place  
designated  
therefor.

2. Every person who buries or causes to be buried or dug any grave in any burial-ground, shall leave a space of at least two feet from the margin of any other existing grave.

Grave  
buried in  
masonry or  
other place  
designated  
therefor.

3. No person shall bury or cause to be buried or cause any corpse except in the place designated for the purpose by the Health Officer or any person authorized by him in that behalf.

Grave  
buried in  
masonry or  
other place  
designated  
therefor.

4. Every corpse or part of a corpse shall be buried within three hours after it has been brought to any burial-ground.

Grave  
buried in  
masonry or  
other place  
designated  
therefor.

5. No person shall without the sanction in writing of the Commissioner or an order in writing of a Magistrate re-open a grave already occupied.

Grave  
buried in  
masonry or  
other place  
designated  
therefor.

6. Every person who brings or conveys or causes to be brought or conveyed a corpse or part thereof to any burning ground, shall cause the burning of the same to commence within three hours after its arrival at such burning ground.

Grave  
buried in  
masonry or  
other place  
designated  
therefor.

7. No person, when bringing or causing to be burnt a corpse or part of a corpse in any burning ground, shall permit the same or any part thereof to remain without being completely reduced to ashes.

Grave  
buried in  
masonry or  
other place  
designated  
therefor.

8. No person shall permit clothes or other articles connected with the burning of such corpse to remain at or near such ground without being completely reduced to ashes.

Grave  
buried in  
masonry or  
other place  
designated  
therefor.

9. No person shall carry a corpse or part of a corpse through any street otherwise than directly covered.

Grave  
buried in  
masonry or  
other place  
designated  
therefor.

10. No person, while carrying a corpse or part of a corpse within the city shall leave or expose the same in or near any street for any purpose whatever.

11. No person shall remove otherwise than in a closed receptacle any corpse or part of a corpse kept or used for the purpose of dissection.

12. No corpse shall be buried in any vault or masonry grave provided with a permanent door which it is intended at any other time within 24 years to re-open, unless the coffin be separately enclosed in an air-tight manner by properly constructed stone or brick work which shall never be disturbed.

13. One body only shall be buried in a grave at one time, unless the coffin be those of the members of the same family.

14. No non-masonry grave or masonry grave unprovided with the separate air-tight compartment permitted in by-law 12 shall be re-opened within 24 years after the burial of a person above 12 years of age or within 8 years after the burial of a child under 12 years of age, to bury another member of the same family unless a layer of earth not less than one foot thick be laid immediately over the previously buried coffin. If on opening any grave any soil is found to be adherent and soil shall be left undisturbed. There shall never be less than three feet of earth between the topmost coffin and the grave.



**No. 904.**—The following draft of the rules which it is proposed to make under clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 199 of the *Madras Local Boards Act, 1920*, as to the meeting of resolutions at meetings of local boards is published under section 200 (a) of the said Act. The draft will be further proceeded with after six weeks from the date of this notification:—

#### DEBATE RULES.

1. A member of a local board who wishes to move a resolution shall give ten clear days' notice of his intention to his president and such notification contains the resolution which he wishes to move; provided that the president may allow a resolution to be passed on the list of business with shorter notice than ten days.

2. No resolution shall however be admissible which does not comply with the following conditions, namely:—

- (a) it shall be clearly and positively expressed and shall raise a definite issue; and
  - (b) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, implied expressions or defamatory statements, nor shall it refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their official or public capacity.
3. The president shall decide as to the admissibility of a resolution and may declare any resolution, or the ground that it relates to a matter which is not connected with the local board administration, or shall declare any resolution which in his opinion contravenes the rules.

4. A resolution which has been adopted by the president shall be entered in the list of business in the notice to be given under rule 2 of Subsection 21 of the Act.

5. (1) A member in whose name a resolution appears on the list of business shall, when called on, move

(a) withdraw the resolution, in which case he shall confer himself to a more statement to that effect; or

(b) move the resolution.

(2) If the member whom called on to move or is unwilling to move the resolution, or if he shall have moved to do something before the meeting, any member present at the meeting may move the resolution; and if no member moves it, it shall be considered to have been withdrawn.

(3) Every resolution which has been moved shall be recorded; otherwise it shall not be discussed.

6. No speech, except with the permission of the president shall exceed fifteen minutes in duration; provided that the mover of a resolution, when moving the same may speak for thirty minutes.

7. The discussion of a resolution shall be strictly in accordance with the subject of the resolution.

8. When a resolution or matter discussed any member may, subject to rules 2, 3, 4 and 5, move an amendment to such resolution.

9. (1) A member who has moved a resolution or an amendment to a resolution shall not withdraw the same except by leave of the board.

(2) No discussion shall be presented on a motion for leave to withdraw except with the permission of the president.

10. (1) When an amendment to any resolution is moved, or when two or more such amendments are moved, the president shall, before taking the vote of the board thereon, state or read, as he sees fit, the terms of the original motion and of the amendment or amendments proposed.

(2) Substantially the president shall put amendments to the vote in the order in which they have been moved and bring the original motion if all the amendments are lost. But it shall be in his discretion in any case to put to the vote the original motion and the amendments in such order as he thinks fit.

11. When any resolution involving several points has been discussed, it shall be in the discretion of the president to divide the resolution, and put each or any point separately to the vote as he may think fit.

**Explanation.**—In these rules "president" includes the person for the time being in charge of the office of the president under sections 18, 21 (2) and 24 of the *Madras Local Boards Act, 1920*, and the vice-presidents or members who preside at the meeting under section 25 (1).

**No. 905.**—The following draft of the rules which it is proposed to make under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 199 of the *Madras Local Boards Act, 1920*, as to the introduction of resolutions by the members of local boards is published under section 200 (a) of the said Act. The draft will be further proceeded with after six weeks from the date of publication of the notification:—

#### DEBATE RULES.

1. No question shall be asked or answered at a meeting of the local board as to any matter not connected with the local board administration, and no question shall be asked except as to matters of fact and the answer shall be confined to a statement of facts. Except as thus provided, any question may be asked by any member of a local board subject to the following conditions and restrictions.

2. A member of a local board who wishes to ask a question shall give at least seven clear days' notice in writing to his president, specifying in full the question which he wishes to ask.

3. In order that a question may be admissible it must satisfy the following conditions, namely:—

(1) it must not pollute any name or statement not strictly necessary to make the question intelligible;

(2) if a question contains a statement, the member asking it must make himself responsible for the accuracy of the statement;

(3) it must not contain arguments, inferences, implied expressions or defamatory statements;

(4) it must not ask for an expression of opinion or the solution of an abstract legal question or of a hypothetical proposition;

(5) it may not be asked as to the character or content of any person except in his official or public capacity;

(6) it must not be of excessive length; and

(7) a question once fully answered may not be asked again.

4. The president shall decide on the admissibility of a question and may disallow any question when in his opinion it is so abuse of the right of questioning or when in his opinion it cannot be answered consistently with the public interests, and shall disallow any question which, in his opinion, contravenes the rules, and in such case the question shall not be entered in the proceedings of the board.

5. The president may, if he thinks fit, allow a question, to be asked with shorter notice than seven days, and may in any case require longer notice, if he thinks fit, or extend, if necessary, the time for answering a question.

6. Questions allowed by the president shall be entered in the agenda paper for the day and the president shall answer every question so entered, if not previously withdrawn by the member putting it, in the order in which it stands in the paper, before any other business is entered upon at the meeting.

Provided that the president may, at his discretion, on the ground of public interest, answer a question on the agenda paper, even though the question may have been withdrawn.

7. Any member may put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which an answer has been given:

Provided that the president shall disallow any supplementary question, if, in his opinion, it infringes the rules as to the subject-matter of questions.

Provided also that he may decline to answer a supplementary question without notice, in which case it may be put only in the form of a fresh question at a subsequent meeting of the board.

8. No discussion shall be permitted in respect of any question or of any answer given to a question asked under these rules.

9. The question asked and the answer given to it shall be entered in the proceedings of the board.

*Explanation.*—In these rules 'president' includes the person for the time being in charge of the office of the president under sections 33, 33 (2) and 34 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and the vice-president or member who presides at the meeting under section 33 (1).

# ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 555.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 27½ acres, in the estate 3216 above or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a road through Kalaiyatu to Kottanmalampatti; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Department Office, Trichinopoly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Department Office, Trichinopoly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Trichinopoly district, Trichinopoly taluk, No. 70, Vengayath village.

Dep. S.F. No. 12-1, belonging to Kadu Rowther, bounded on the north by No. 47-1 and by No. 54-1, south by No. 54-2, and by No. 57-1.	006
Dep. S.F. No. 47-1 B, belonging to K. M. Kadu Mathias Rowther, Akil Kadu Rowther, K. Kadu Kadu Rowther, K. N. Kadu Kadu Rowther and Kadu Kadu Kadu, north boundary of Kadu Kadu and two others, bounded on the north by No. 47-2 B, south by No. 47-2 B; and by No. 47-2 B.	007
Dep. S.F. No. 47-2 B, belonging to K. M. Kadu Mathias Rowther, Akil Kadu Rowther, K. Kadu Kadu Rowther, K. N. Kadu Kadu Rowther and Kadu Kadu Kadu, north boundary of Kadu Kadu and two others, bounded on the north by No. 47-2 B, south by No. 47-2 B; and by No. 47-2 B.	011
Dep. S.F. No. 47-2 B, belonging to K. M. Kadu Mathias Rowther, Akil Kadu Rowther, K. Kadu Kadu Rowther, K. N. Kadu Kadu Rowther and Kadu Kadu Kadu, north boundary of Kadu Kadu and two others, bounded on the north by No. 47-2 B, south by No. 47-2 B; and by No. 47-2 B.	012
Dep. S.F. No. 47-2 B, belonging to K. M. Kadu Mathias Rowther, Akil Kadu Rowther, K. Kadu Kadu Rowther, K. N. Kadu Kadu Rowther and Kadu Kadu Kadu, north boundary of Kadu Kadu and two others, bounded on the north by No. 47-2 B, south by No. 47-2 B; and by No. 47-2 B.	013
Dep. S.F. No. 47-2 B, belonging to K. M. Kadu Mathias Rowther, Akil Kadu Rowther, K. Kadu Kadu Rowther, K. N. Kadu Kadu Rowther and Kadu Kadu Kadu, north boundary of Kadu Kadu and two others, bounded on the north by No. 47-2 B, south by No. 47-2 B; and by No. 47-2 B.	014
Dep. S.F. No. 47-2 B, belonging to K. M. Kadu Mathias Rowther, Akil Kadu Rowther, K. Kadu Kadu Rowther, K. N. Kadu Kadu Rowther and Kadu Kadu Kadu, north boundary of Kadu Kadu and two others, bounded on the north by No. 47-2 B, south by No. 47-2 B; and by No. 47-2 B.	015
Dep. S.F. No. 47-2 B, belonging to K. M. Kadu Mathias Rowther, Akil Kadu Rowther, K. Kadu Kadu Rowther, K. N. Kadu Kadu Rowther and Kadu Kadu Kadu, north boundary of Kadu Kadu and two others, bounded on the north by No. 47-2 B, south by No. 47-2 B; and by No. 47-2 B.	016
Dep. S.F. No. 47-2 B, belonging to K. M. Kadu Mathias Rowther, Akil Kadu Rowther, K. Kadu Kadu Rowther, K. N. Kadu Kadu Rowther and Kadu Kadu Kadu, north boundary of Kadu Kadu and two others, bounded on the north by No. 47-2 B, south by No. 47-2 B; and by No. 47-2 B.	017
Dep. S.F. No. 47-2 B, belonging to K. M. Kadu Mathias Rowther, Akil Kadu Rowther, K. Kadu Kadu Rowther, K. N. Kadu Kadu Rowther and Kadu Kadu Kadu, north boundary of Kadu Kadu and two others, bounded on the north by No. 47-2 B, south by No. 47-2 B; and by No. 47-2 B.	018
Dep. S.F. No. 47-2 B, belonging to K. M. Kadu Mathias Rowther, Akil Kadu Rowther, K. Kadu Kadu Rowther, K. N. Kadu Kadu Rowther and Kadu Kadu Kadu, north boundary of Kadu Kadu and two others, bounded on the north by No. 47-2 B, south by No. 47-2 B; and by No. 47-2 B.	019
Dep. S.F. No. 47-2 B, belonging to K. M. Kadu Mathias Rowther, Akil Kadu Rowther, K. Kadu Kadu Rowther, K. N. Kadu Kadu Rowther and Kadu Kadu Kadu, north boundary of Kadu Kadu and two others, bounded on the north by No. 47-2 B, south by No. 47-2 B; and by No. 47-2 B.	020
Total .. .. .	036

No. 557.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 0.16 of an acre, in the estate 3216 above or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a Taluk Board Office at Alur, and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Department Office, Trichinopoly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Department Office, Trichinopoly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.





Under section 47 (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, M. K. S. Subramanyam Rajakrishnamurthy, Madhavai Aravali has been appointed by election as member of the North Arcot District Board for the Yellow Taluk Board.

Yellow Taluk Board's Office,  
26th August 1921.

K. KRISHNASWAMY NAYUDU,  
President.

Under section 15 (3) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, M. S. B. A. Kishor Pillai Aravali has been duly elected as the Vice-Chairman of the Madhavai Municipality.

Madhavai Municipal Office,  
21st August 1921.

R. RAMASWAMI SATYAN,  
Chairman.

Under section 148 (V) (5) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, M. S. B. A. Mathapattanam Chinnabharu Nyanaga Mathayirumana Chelviyar Aravali is declared to have been duly elected as the Chairman of the Municipal Council, Kumbakonam.

Kumbakonam Municipal Office,  
21st August 1921.

M. C. N. SATHYKUMARA ORETHYAR,  
Chairman.

Under section 14 (1) of Schedule I of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the following maximum and elective strength of the union boards under the Chidambaram Taluk Board is fixed as noted against each:—

Name of union board.	Maximum number.	Elective strength.	Name of union board.	Maximum number.	Elective strength.
1. Kavaladi ..	12	5	4. Tottimal ..	12	5
2. Perur ..	12	5	5. Kuvagala ..	10	5
3. Kumbakonam ..	10	5	6. Chidambaram ..	20	5

Chidambaram Taluk Board's Office,  
26th August 1921.

M. NARAYANASWAMI REDDI,  
President.

Under sections 65 and 225 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1920 and in pursuance of the previous notification, with the approval of the District Board, it is hereby notified that the local area within the jurisdiction of the Chidambaram Taluk Board shall be divided into sections (17) electoral unions as detailed below, and the number of members to be returned by each union shall be as shown against it:—

#### MADHAVAI TALUK.

Name of electoral union.	Number of members to be elected.	Name of electoral union.	Number of members to be elected.
1. Madhavakulam ..	1	5. Perambalur ..	1
2. Panchavaram ..	1	6. Vayalur ..	1
3. Panchavaram ..	1		
4. Kalingapattinam ..	1	Total ..	6

#### CHIDAMBARAM TALUK.

7. Chidambaram ..	5	11. Salarakulam ..	1
8. Walaipattinam ..	1	12. Madhavai ..	1
9. Perambalur ..	1		
10. Chidambaram ..	1	Total ..	7

#### CHIDAMBARAM TALUK.

13. Chidambaram and P. V. Kalyan ..	1	14. Kumbakonam ..	1
15. Kumbakonam ..	1	16. Kumbakonam ..	1
		Total ..	5
		Grand total ..	19

Chidambaram Taluk Board's Office,  
26th August 1921.

G. MOTTAYYA MUDALIYAR,  
President.

Under section 46 of the Madras Local Boards Act (V of 1920), the Kumbakonam Taluk Board with the approval of the Madras District Board, notifies that its total and elective strength shall be 18 and 15 respectively and that the Taluk Board area shall be divided into the following five electoral unions (specifying the names of the unions) and that the number of members to be returned by each union shall be as shown below:—

Name of electoral union.	Number of members to be elected by each union.	Name of electoral union.	Number of members to be elected by each union.
1. Kumbakonam ..	5	4. Perambalur ..	5
2. Kumbakonam ..	5	5. Kumbakonam ..	5
3. Kumbakonam ..	5		

Kumbakonam Taluk Board's Office,  
26th August 1921.

R. PERUMAL NAYUDU,  
President.



Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 and in pursuance of all previous resolutions it is hereby notified that the Madras's Teluk Board shall be divided into three electoral circles as detailed below and the number of members to be returned by each circle shall be as shown against it:—

Name of circle.	Number of members to be elected
(1) Madraspolls old revenue circle	1
(2) Kattankulam do.	1
(3) Thendralapolls do.	1
(4) Olmitti do.	1
(5) Pottuvayyannamdoon do.	1
(6) Yarpai do.	1
(7) Kalavadi do.	1
(8) Piler do.	1
(9) Yerravarpollam do.	1
(10) Geythar do.	1
(11) Pongalur comprising the villages mentioned in list 'A' below	1
(12) Ramanamdoon do.	1
(13) Bepol do.	1
(14) Chendrapolls do.	1
(15) Nadum comprising the villages in list 'B' below	1

LIST 'A'

Pongalur Circle.

(1) Nargison, (2) Ponnammali, (3) Zulligudipollu, (4) Yelchuripollu, (5) Chidambarampollu, (6) Talarali, (7) Melameddi, (8) Chennamangalam Kotham, (9) Oopillipollu, (10) Nallathandi, (11) Pongalur, (12) Ramanam, (13) Yerpalla Jangalampollu, (14) Piliyandipollu, (15) Panchamangalampollu, (16) Alampittem, (17) Gudiandipollu, (18) Chidambarampollu, (19) Ramanamangalampollu, (20) Ramanamangalampollu, (21) Madhavipollu, (22) Kalladipollu, (23) Madhavipollu, (24) Bepollu, (25) Bepollu, (26) Bepollu, (27) Bepollu, (28) Bepollu, (29) Bepollu, (30) Bepollu, (31) Bepollu, (32) Bepollu, (33) Bepollu, (34) Bepollu, (35) Bepollu, (36) Bepollu, (37) Bepollu, (38) Bepollu, (39) Bepollu, (40) Bepollu, (41) Bepollu, (42) Bepollu, (43) Bepollu, (44) Bepollu, (45) Bepollu, (46) Bepollu, (47) Bepollu, (48) Bepollu, (49) Bepollu, (50) Bepollu, (51) Bepollu, (52) Bepollu, (53) Bepollu, (54) Bepollu, (55) Bepollu, (56) Bepollu, (57) Bepollu, (58) Bepollu, (59) Bepollu, (60) Bepollu, (61) Bepollu, (62) Bepollu, (63) Bepollu, (64) Bepollu, (65) Bepollu, (66) Bepollu, (67) Bepollu, (68) Bepollu, (69) Bepollu, (70) Bepollu, (71) Bepollu, (72) Bepollu, (73) Bepollu, (74) Bepollu, (75) Bepollu, (76) Bepollu, (77) Bepollu, (78) Bepollu, (79) Bepollu, (80) Bepollu, (81) Bepollu, (82) Bepollu, (83) Bepollu, (84) Bepollu, (85) Bepollu, (86) Bepollu, (87) Bepollu, (88) Bepollu, (89) Bepollu, (90) Bepollu, (91) Bepollu, (92) Bepollu, (93) Bepollu, (94) Bepollu, (95) Bepollu, (96) Bepollu, (97) Bepollu, (98) Bepollu, (99) Bepollu, (100) Bepollu.

LIST 'B'

Ramanamdoon Circle.

(1) Bepollu, (2) Bepollu, (3) Bepollu, (4) Bepollu, (5) Bepollu, (6) Bepollu, (7) Bepollu, (8) Bepollu, (9) Bepollu, (10) Bepollu, (11) Bepollu, (12) Bepollu, (13) Bepollu, (14) Bepollu, (15) Bepollu, (16) Bepollu, (17) Bepollu, (18) Bepollu, (19) Bepollu, (20) Bepollu, (21) Bepollu, (22) Bepollu, (23) Bepollu, (24) Bepollu, (25) Bepollu, (26) Bepollu, (27) Bepollu, (28) Bepollu, (29) Bepollu, (30) Bepollu, (31) Bepollu, (32) Bepollu, (33) Bepollu, (34) Bepollu, (35) Bepollu, (36) Bepollu, (37) Bepollu, (38) Bepollu, (39) Bepollu, (40) Bepollu, (41) Bepollu, (42) Bepollu, (43) Bepollu, (44) Bepollu, (45) Bepollu, (46) Bepollu, (47) Bepollu, (48) Bepollu, (49) Bepollu, (50) Bepollu, (51) Bepollu, (52) Bepollu, (53) Bepollu, (54) Bepollu, (55) Bepollu, (56) Bepollu, (57) Bepollu, (58) Bepollu, (59) Bepollu, (60) Bepollu, (61) Bepollu, (62) Bepollu, (63) Bepollu, (64) Bepollu, (65) Bepollu, (66) Bepollu, (67) Bepollu, (68) Bepollu, (69) Bepollu, (70) Bepollu, (71) Bepollu, (72) Bepollu, (73) Bepollu, (74) Bepollu, (75) Bepollu, (76) Bepollu, (77) Bepollu, (78) Bepollu, (79) Bepollu, (80) Bepollu, (81) Bepollu, (82) Bepollu, (83) Bepollu, (84) Bepollu, (85) Bepollu, (86) Bepollu, (87) Bepollu, (88) Bepollu, (89) Bepollu, (90) Bepollu, (91) Bepollu, (92) Bepollu, (93) Bepollu, (94) Bepollu, (95) Bepollu, (96) Bepollu, (97) Bepollu, (98) Bepollu, (99) Bepollu, (100) Bepollu.

LIST 'C'

Bepollu.

(1) Bepollu, (2) Bepollu, (3) Bepollu, (4) Bepollu, (5) Bepollu, (6) Bepollu, (7) Bepollu, (8) Bepollu, (9) Bepollu, (10) Bepollu, (11) Bepollu, (12) Bepollu, (13) Bepollu, (14) Bepollu, (15) Bepollu, (16) Bepollu, (17) Bepollu, (18) Bepollu, (19) Bepollu, (20) Bepollu, (21) Bepollu, (22) Bepollu, (23) Bepollu, (24) Bepollu, (25) Bepollu, (26) Bepollu, (27) Bepollu, (28) Bepollu, (29) Bepollu, (30) Bepollu, (31) Bepollu, (32) Bepollu, (33) Bepollu, (34) Bepollu, (35) Bepollu, (36) Bepollu, (37) Bepollu, (38) Bepollu, (39) Bepollu, (40) Bepollu, (41) Bepollu, (42) Bepollu, (43) Bepollu, (44) Bepollu, (45) Bepollu, (46) Bepollu, (47) Bepollu, (48) Bepollu, (49) Bepollu, (50) Bepollu, (51) Bepollu, (52) Bepollu, (53) Bepollu, (54) Bepollu, (55) Bepollu, (56) Bepollu, (57) Bepollu, (58) Bepollu, (59) Bepollu, (60) Bepollu, (61) Bepollu, (62) Bepollu, (63) Bepollu, (64) Bepollu, (65) Bepollu, (66) Bepollu, (67) Bepollu, (68) Bepollu, (69) Bepollu, (70) Bepollu, (71) Bepollu, (72) Bepollu, (73) Bepollu, (74) Bepollu, (75) Bepollu, (76) Bepollu, (77) Bepollu, (78) Bepollu, (79) Bepollu, (80) Bepollu, (81) Bepollu, (82) Bepollu, (83) Bepollu, (84) Bepollu, (85) Bepollu, (86) Bepollu, (87) Bepollu, (88) Bepollu, (89) Bepollu, (90) Bepollu, (91) Bepollu, (92) Bepollu, (93) Bepollu, (94) Bepollu, (95) Bepollu, (96) Bepollu, (97) Bepollu, (98) Bepollu, (99) Bepollu, (100) Bepollu.

## LIST - D.

## Chidambaram Circle.

- (1) Kuppai, (2) Aruppa, (3) Valangannampalle, (4) Duganpalle, (5) Kumbakonampalle, (6) Aradivampalle, (7) Nagalingampalle, (8) Pallathampalle, (9) Chidambaram, (10) Chidambaram, (11) Chidambaram, (12) Chidambaram, (13) Chidambaram, (14) Chidambaram, (15) Chidambaram, (16) Chidambaram, (17) Chidambaram, (18) Chidambaram, (19) Chidambaram, (20) Chidambaram, (21) Chidambaram, (22) Chidambaram, (23) Chidambaram, (24) Chidambaram, (25) Chidambaram, (26) Chidambaram, (27) Chidambaram, (28) Chidambaram, (29) Chidambaram, (30) Chidambaram, (31) Chidambaram, (32) Chidambaram, (33) Chidambaram, (34) Chidambaram, (35) Chidambaram, (36) Chidambaram, (37) Chidambaram, (38) Chidambaram, (39) Chidambaram, (40) Chidambaram, (41) Chidambaram, (42) Chidambaram, (43) Chidambaram, (44) Chidambaram, (45) Chidambaram, (46) Chidambaram, (47) Chidambaram, (48) Chidambaram, (49) Chidambaram, (50) Chidambaram, (51) Chidambaram, (52) Chidambaram, (53) Chidambaram, (54) Chidambaram, (55) Chidambaram, (56) Chidambaram, (57) Chidambaram, (58) Chidambaram, (59) Chidambaram, (60) Chidambaram, (61) Chidambaram, (62) Chidambaram, (63) Chidambaram, (64) Chidambaram, (65) Chidambaram, (66) Chidambaram, (67) Chidambaram, (68) Chidambaram, (69) Chidambaram, (70) Chidambaram, (71) Chidambaram, (72) Chidambaram, (73) Chidambaram, (74) Chidambaram, (75) Chidambaram, (76) Chidambaram, (77) Chidambaram, (78) Chidambaram, (79) Chidambaram, (80) Chidambaram, (81) Chidambaram, (82) Chidambaram, (83) Chidambaram, (84) Chidambaram, (85) Chidambaram, (86) Chidambaram, (87) Chidambaram, (88) Chidambaram, (89) Chidambaram, (90) Chidambaram, (91) Chidambaram, (92) Chidambaram, (93) Chidambaram, (94) Chidambaram, (95) Chidambaram, (96) Chidambaram, (97) Chidambaram, (98) Chidambaram, (99) Chidambaram, (100) Chidambaram.

## LIST - E.

## Salem.

- (1) Pallathampalle, (2) Aradivampalle, (3) Aradivampalle, (4) Aradivampalle, (5) Aradivampalle, (6) Aradivampalle, (7) Aradivampalle, (8) Aradivampalle, (9) Aradivampalle, (10) Aradivampalle, (11) Aradivampalle, (12) Aradivampalle, (13) Aradivampalle, (14) Aradivampalle, (15) Aradivampalle, (16) Aradivampalle, (17) Aradivampalle, (18) Aradivampalle, (19) Aradivampalle, (20) Aradivampalle, (21) Aradivampalle, (22) Aradivampalle, (23) Aradivampalle, (24) Aradivampalle, (25) Aradivampalle, (26) Aradivampalle, (27) Aradivampalle, (28) Aradivampalle, (29) Aradivampalle, (30) Aradivampalle, (31) Aradivampalle, (32) Aradivampalle, (33) Aradivampalle, (34) Aradivampalle, (35) Aradivampalle, (36) Aradivampalle, (37) Aradivampalle, (38) Aradivampalle, (39) Aradivampalle, (40) Aradivampalle, (41) Aradivampalle, (42) Aradivampalle, (43) Aradivampalle, (44) Aradivampalle, (45) Aradivampalle, (46) Aradivampalle, (47) Aradivampalle, (48) Aradivampalle, (49) Aradivampalle, (50) Aradivampalle, (51) Aradivampalle, (52) Aradivampalle, (53) Aradivampalle, (54) Aradivampalle, (55) Aradivampalle, (56) Aradivampalle, (57) Aradivampalle, (58) Aradivampalle, (59) Aradivampalle, (60) Aradivampalle, (61) Aradivampalle, (62) Aradivampalle, (63) Aradivampalle, (64) Aradivampalle, (65) Aradivampalle, (66) Aradivampalle, (67) Aradivampalle, (68) Aradivampalle, (69) Aradivampalle, (70) Aradivampalle, (71) Aradivampalle, (72) Aradivampalle, (73) Aradivampalle, (74) Aradivampalle, (75) Aradivampalle, (76) Aradivampalle, (77) Aradivampalle, (78) Aradivampalle, (79) Aradivampalle, (80) Aradivampalle, (81) Aradivampalle, (82) Aradivampalle, (83) Aradivampalle, (84) Aradivampalle, (85) Aradivampalle, (86) Aradivampalle, (87) Aradivampalle, (88) Aradivampalle, (89) Aradivampalle, (90) Aradivampalle, (91) Aradivampalle, (92) Aradivampalle, (93) Aradivampalle, (94) Aradivampalle, (95) Aradivampalle, (96) Aradivampalle, (97) Aradivampalle, (98) Aradivampalle, (99) Aradivampalle, (100) Aradivampalle.

Madras City Taluk Board's Office,  
11th August 1922.

F. N. SARATHA REDDY,  
President.

Under sections 46 and 47 of the Local Boards Act, 1920, and in representation of all previous authorities it is hereby notified that the Rajampet Taluk Board shall be divided into two distinct circles as detailed below and the number of members to be returned by each circle shall be as shown against it:—

Name of circle.	Number of members to be elected.	Name of circle.	Number of members to be elected.
1. Rajampet .. .. .	3	4. Tanguturu .. .. .	3
2. Bheer .. .. .	3	5. Pallampet .. .. .	2
3. Chitral .. .. .	2		

Rajampet Taluk Board's Office,  
3rd August 1922.

P. RAGHAYA REDDY,  
President.

Under section 46 (4) and (5) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the District Board of Chingleput has approved the resolution of the Taluk Board of Bellur to fix the maximum and the minimum strength of the taluk boards under the said taluk board as stated below against each:—

Name of taluk board.	Minimum strength.	Maximum strength.	Name of taluk board.	Minimum strength.	Maximum strength.
1. Bellur .. .. .	15	25	4. Nippanur .. .. .	5	5
2. Perambalur .. .. .	12	5	5. Kottur .. .. .	5	5
3. Perambalur .. .. .	15	5			

Bellur Taluk Board's Office,  
21th August 1922.

Under section 46 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1920, and in representation of all previous authorities it is hereby notified that the local area within the jurisdiction of the Bellur Taluk Board shall be divided into three circles as detailed below for the purpose of the election of members of the taluk board and that one member shall be returned by each circle:—

Name of circle.	Number of members to be elected.	Name of circle.	Number of members to be elected.
1. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	2. Thottamallur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
2. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	3. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
3. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	4. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
4. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	5. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
5. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	6. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
6. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	7. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
7. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	8. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
8. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	9. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
9. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	10. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
10. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	11. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
11. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	12. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
12. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	13. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
13. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	14. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
14. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	15. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
15. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	16. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
16. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	17. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
17. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	18. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
18. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	19. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
19. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	20. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
20. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	21. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
21. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	22. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
22. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	23. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
23. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	24. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
24. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	25. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
25. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	26. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
26. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	27. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
27. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	28. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
28. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	29. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
29. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	30. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
30. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	31. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
31. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	32. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
32. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	33. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
33. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	34. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
34. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	35. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
35. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	36. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
36. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	37. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
37. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	38. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
38. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	39. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
39. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	40. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
40. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	41. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
41. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	42. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
42. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	43. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
43. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	44. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
44. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	45. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
45. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	46. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
46. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	47. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
47. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	48. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
48. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	49. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
49. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	50. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
50. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	51. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
51. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	52. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
52. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	53. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
53. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	54. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
54. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	55. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
55. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	56. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
56. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	57. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
57. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	58. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
58. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	59. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
59. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	60. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
60. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	61. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
61. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	62. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
62. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	63. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
63. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	64. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
64. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	65. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
65. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	66. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
66. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	67. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
67. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	68. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
68. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	69. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
69. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	70. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
70. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	71. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
71. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	72. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
72. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	73. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
73. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	74. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
74. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	75. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
75. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	76. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
76. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	77. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
77. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	78. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
78. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	79. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
79. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	80. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
80. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	81. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
81. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	82. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
82. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	83. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
83. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	84. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
84. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	85. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
85. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	86. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
86. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	87. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
87. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	88. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
88. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	89. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
89. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	90. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
90. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	91. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
91. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	92. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
92. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	93. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
93. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	94. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
94. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	95. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
95. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	96. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
96. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	97. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
97. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	98. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
98. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	99. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1
99. Bellur Taluk Board .. .. .	1	100. Kottur Taluk Board .. .. .	1

Bellur Taluk Board's Office,  
24th August 1922.

N. CHENNAI SAO,  
President.

Under section 63 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1909 and in pursuance of all previous resolutions, it is hereby notified that the local area within the jurisdiction of the Tanjavur Taluk Board shall be divided into eleven circles corresponding to Revenue circles into which the area is divided as detailed below for the purpose of election of members of the taluk board and that the number of members elected against each shall be as shown by such circle :-

Name of circle.	Number of members to be elected.	Name of circle.	Number of members to be elected.
1. Thiruvellar Revenue Circle ..	2	1. Madur Revenue Circle ..	1
2. Kankipalayam ..	1	2. Madhavai ..	1
3. Pondichikam ..	2	3. Chokkiam ..	1
4. Nagapatti ..	2	10. Uthakkottai ..	1
5. Kumbakonam ..	1	11. Sathiyakudi ..	2
6. Tirumangalakudi ..	1		

Tanjavur Taluk Board's Office,  
22nd August 1921.

C. ARULAYYA NATUNGI,  
President.

Under section 63 of the Madras Local Boards Act XIV of 1909, the District Board of Tanjavur hereby notifies that the local area marked, described, numbered and, where institutions are varied in the taluk boards mentioned in column (1) of the appended schedule shall rest in the circles boards mentioned against each in column (2) thereof with effect from 1st April 1921 :-

Schedule.		
Taluk board.	Localised methods.	Name of representative.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Ramanad Taluk Board ..	At Paramakudi ..	Paramakudi.
	At Ramanad ..	Ramanad.
	At Panchalappan ..	Panchalappan.
	At Alamanam ..	Alamanam.
	At Aruppukottai ..	Aruppukottai.
	At Kankudi ..	Kankudi.
Darakottai Taluk Board ..	At Kumbakonam ..	Kumbakonam.
	At Pallathur ..	Pallathur.
	At Thirupattur ..	Thirupattur.
	At Sivaganga ..	Sivaganga.
	At Mannamalai ..	Mannamalai.
Nedunkal Taluk Board ..	At Sivagangai ..	Sivagangai.
	At Palayakulam ..	Palayakulam.
	At Vengal ..	Vengal.
	At Sathur ..	Sathur.
Singlethalam.		
Ramanad Taluk Board ..	At Paramakudi ..	Paramakudi.
	At Ramanad ..	Ramanad.
	At Alamanam and Sathur ..	Alamanam.
	At Nagapatti ..	Nagapatti.
	At Aruppukottai ..	Aruppukottai.
	At Kankudi ..	Kankudi.
Darakottai Taluk Board ..	At Kumbakonam ..	Kumbakonam.
	At Pallathur ..	Pallathur.
	At Thirupattur ..	Thirupattur.
	At Sivaganga ..	Sivaganga.
	At Mannamalai ..	Mannamalai.
Nedunkal Taluk Board ..	At Sivagangai ..	Sivagangai.
	At Sathur ..	Sathur.
Colind.		
Ramanad Taluk Board ..	At Ramanad ..	Ramanad.
Darakottai Taluk Board ..	At Thirupattur ..	Thirupattur.
Sivaganga Taluk Board ..	At Sivagangai ..	Sivagangai.
Others.		
These are the properties of the taluk board.	At Sathur ..	Sathur.
	Local (not situated at Sathur) ..	Do.
	Revenue, Sivagangai, Aruppukottai ..	Do.
	Taluk Board house at Sathur ..	Do.

Tanjavur District Board's Office,  
22nd August 1921.

B. RAJARAJESWARAN,  
President.



Published by Authority.

We. 35.1

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 30, 1901.

(1998, 1999, 2000).

## Part I.—Educational.

## CONTENTS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	TOTAL
Low Intensity (Domestic)	11	10	14	10	17	16	11	11	11	11	141
Medium Intensity (Domestic)	10	11	14	10	17	16	11	11	11	11	141
High Intensity (Domestic)	11	10	14	10	17	16	11	11	11	11	141

LAW DEPARTMENT.  
(Education.)

## APPROXIMATE NUMBERS

Fort St. George, August 18, 1844.

(NY) effect from Oct 1st September 1938)

No. 303.—H. K. Hy. Alal Armasaphan Pittal, Assagol, Lecturer, Government College, Kumbakonam, and acting Principal, Chedal Durriah College, Assamapoor, to act in the Indian Education Service as Principal of the same College until further orders.

No. 187.—MR R. Rajagopal, Tanjavar, Assistant, Government Training College, Tanjavar, to act as the Indian Educational Service as Junior Professor of Education in the same College with further orders.

No. 208.—M.R.B. Pootembie Kapena Fatao Anantaramayan Ayer Sargal, Lecturer,  
Teachers' College, Singapore, to act as Additional Professor of English, Presidency College, in the  
Indian Educational Service till 1st February 1923, viz M.R.B. M. C. S. Anantaramayan Rao  
Assume other duty.

No. 149.—M.D.Ey, Tanjong Pagar, Singapore. *Arctos Arctop.* Lecturer, Tanjong Pagar College, Singapore, and acting Inspector of Schools, Salem and Tiruchirappalli Districts, to act in the Indian Educational Service until further orders.

(From the 8th April to 12th April 1941)

No. 570.—M.B. Ry. Marbham Gird. Parish Council Appraiser, Apsall, Lecturer, Teacher College, Harrogate, to act as Vice-Principal of that College in the Indian Educational Service, viz. H. C. Furworth on other duty.

(From 28th April up to 17th July 1921)

No. 373.—M.R. Ry. Sacha Lakshman Appay Aravap, Lecturer, Teachers' College, Sullapat, is and is Vice Principal of that College in the Indian Educational Service, vide Mr. H. G. Fawcett on other duty.

(From 16th February to 4th April 1921)

No. 372.—M.R. Ry. Pottumbla Kappa Patra Ananthaswamy Appay Aravap, Lecturer, Teachers' College, Sullapat, is and is Vice-Principal of that College in the Indian Educational Service.

(From the 15th September 1920 to the 14th March 1921)

No. 371.—M.R. Ry. Manjappa Desaiwara Kail Aravap, Lecturer, Government Victoria College, Palghat, is and is additional Professor of Chemistry, Presidency College, Madras, in the Indian Educational Service, vide Dr. B. D. Day on other duty as acting Professor of Chemistry.

(From 15th April 1921 until further orders)

No. 370.—M.R. Ry. Vittalramaswami Satcha Appay Chinnamasaya Appay Aravap, Lecturer, Teachers' College, Sullapat, is and is the Indian Educational Service as Inspector of Schools, North Arcot and Chinnar Districts, vide Mr. W. E. Hocking on other duty.

(From the 23rd December 1920 until further orders)

No. 369.—M.R. Ry. Venugopala Subbaraya Chinnamaswami Appay Aravap, is and is the Indian Educational Service in the temporary appointment of Inspector of Schools, South Arcot District.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

Part II. Group, August 22, 1921.

No. 368.—Under section 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, M.R. Ry. T. Subba Rao Nayudu Gura has been elected to be a member of the District Educational Council, for the district of Kottur by the Taluk Board, Chinnarasam, vide M.R. Ry. Rao Satcha Appay Chinnamaswami Satcha Gura transferred.

Part II. Group, August 24, 1921.

No. 367.—Under section 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, M.R. Ry. Panapalli Kanna Venkatesh Nayudu Gura has been elected by the District Educational Council, Vinayagapuram, to be the Vice-President of the Council.

No. 366.—Under section 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, M.R. Ry. Chandrasiri S. Srinivasulu Chud Gura has been elected to be a member of the District Educational Council for the district of Chinnar by the Municipal Council, Tanjore.

P. C. DUFF,

Acting Secretary to Government.

#### MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

##### LEAVE.

Under article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations (new leave rules) Mrs. M. Venkiah, acting Headmaster, Secondary section of the Government Rakasa Secondary and Training School for Muhammedan Mohammed, Madras, privileges leave on half pay for a period of one month with effect from the date of notice.

Madras, 28th August 1921.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS FOR HINDU AND MUHAMMADAN WIDOWS, 1922-23.

Thirty-three scholarships will be awarded to Hindu and Muhammadan widows studying in recognized schools and colleges throughout the year in the classes specified below:—

- (1) Nine scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 8 each in the IV standard or class.
- (2) Nine scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 8 each in the V standard or class.
- (3) Nine scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 8 each in the I form.
- (4) Nine scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 7 each in the II form.
- (5) Nine scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 2 each in the III form.

Fifteen *provisional* allowances of Rs. 8 per annum, payable for one year, to supplement scholarships (1), (4) and (5) will be granted to suitable Hindu and Muhammadan widows to study in places other than their native towns or villages where the schools or their native towns or villages do not contain the required forms.

- (6) Six scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 18 each in the IV form.
- (7) Six scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 11 each in the V form.
- (8) Six scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 13 each in the VI form.

*Partial provision*—allowance of Rs. 4 per annum, payable for one year, to supplement scholarships (1), (7) and (8) will be granted to enable Hindu and Mohammedan widows to send to places other than their native towns or villages when the schools in their native towns or villages do not satisfy the required terms.

The award of the above scholarships and allowances will be left to the discretion of the Corporation. The Inspectors will furnish the Director before the end of October next with a statement showing the number of scholarships and guardian allowances placed in their disposal, the number sanctioned by them under each head, the number available for transfer, and the number additionally required, if any.

*N.B.*—The distribution of the scholarships and guardian allowances among the different districts will be made separately.

Madras, 10th August 1921.

# GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS, 1922-23.

The scholarships in this notification are open only to people of families whose pecuniary circumstances are such as to render it difficult for them to send their children to school, and to persons of the community who are most in need of aid, other conditions being satisfied, to be considered, preference being given to Parsis, Mohammedans, Orissas and members of other backward classes.

## Schedule A.—Scholarships in Higher standards of Elementary school, in Secondary schools and in Colleges.

The number and distribution of these scholarships are exhibited in the following statement. The scholarships sanctioned for the Orissa of the Orissa district will be payable not only in institutions in that Presidency, but also in the Government College, Cuttack.

Except in the case of Hindu and Mohammedan widows, the age of an applicant for a scholarship payable from the VI standard or I form shall not have exceeded, on the 1st July 1921, 14 years in the case of girls, or of candidates belonging to the backward classes in non-collegiate schools, and of Mohammedans and Orissas 16 years in the case of others and for a scholarship payable from the IV form 17 and 18 years respectively. The age of an applicant for a scholarship payable in college classes shall not have exceeded on the 1st July 1921, 20 years in the case of Hindu and Mohammedan and Orissa male candidates and 18 years in the case of others.

Class of scholarship.	Number of scholarships for	Monthly value of each scholarship and the period for which it is payable.					
		Rs.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.
(1) Higher Sec.	(a)	25.	25.	25.	25.	25.	25.
(2) Secondary	(b)	15.	15.	15.	15.	15.	15.
(3) College	(c)	20.	20.	20.	20.	20.	20.

Class of scholarship.		Number of scholarships available for award under each grade.					
Class of scholarship.		(a) Higher Secondary.	(b) Secondary (not exceeding 15 years).	(c) Secondary (not exceeding 17 years).	(d) Secondary (not exceeding 18 years).	(e) Secondary (not exceeding 20 years).	(f) Secondary (not exceeding 22 years).
(1) Higher Sec.	(a)	25.	25.	25.	25.	25.	25.
(2) Secondary	(b)	15.	15.	15.	15.	15.	15.
(3) College	(c)	20.	20.	20.	20.	20.	20.

(a) According to VI standard.  
 (b) According to I form.  
 (c) According to IV form.  
 (d) For students who after passing the I.A. Degree Examination will be eligible for the M.A. Examination.  
 (e) For students who after passing the I.A. Degree Examination will be eligible for the M.A. Examination.  
 (f) For students who after passing the I.A. Degree Examination will be eligible for the M.A. Examination.

### Section II.—General regulations.

(1) Forms of application for the different grades of scholarships available under this notification may be obtained on request from the Director in the case of Arts College, and from the Inspectors or Inspectresses in the case of other institutions.

(2) Applications for scholarships available in higher elementary standards and in secondary schools shall be submitted to the Inspector or Inspectress on the one hand or, in the case of the schools where the institution in which the scholarship is available is situated, by the head or manager of the institution in which the pupil studies, or, in the case of the head or manager of the institution in which he intends to study, and through the inspecting officer who inspects that institution.

Applications for scholarships available in college classes shall be submitted to the Director by the head or manager of the institution from which the student went up for the examination through the head or manager of the institution in which he intends to study. In the case of applications for scholarships in the first year University class on behalf of students who have obtained secondary school-leaving certificates, the heads or managers of the institutions which such students have passed should not recommend more than three students who in their opinion are most deserving of scholarship, and they should submit the secondary school-leaving certificates of such students along with their applications to the Director who will scrutinise the certificates with a view to the award of scholarships.

All applications should be dated. Separate forms should be used for each grade of scholarship. If one form is not large enough, the list should be continued on another form.

(3) All applications for scholarships should reach the Director, the Inspector or the Inspectress, as the case may be, before the 15th September 1921. Applications submitted after the prescribed date will not be considered.

(4) Scholarships available in higher elementary standards and in secondary schools will be awarded by the Inspectors and Inspectresses at their discretion and subject to the conditions, if any, which have been specified in the notification, and those available in college classes by the Director. Scholarships remaining unappropriated in one class may be offered for additional scholarships in other classes. The holder of each scholarship from one class to another will be made by the Director, and Inspectors and Inspectresses will therefore furnish him, before the end of October next, with a statement showing the number of scholarships placed at their disposal, the number accounted for by them under each head for the different classes of the university, such as Arts, Mathematics, Medicine, Engineering, other faculties of the Indian Universities, Science, Law, Literature, etc., and the number available for transfer. Any scholarship vacated in the course of the period for which it is available may be awarded for the remaining period to an eligible applicant in the same year of study as the holder of the scholarship vacated. No new scholarship can be awarded to a student in the middle of a course.

(5) The names of the selected candidates will be notified in the case of scholarships sanctioned by the Inspectors and Inspectresses in the District Gazette, and in the case of scholarships sanctioned by the Director in Part I-B of the Fort St. George Gazette.

(6) Heads of colleges may grant leave without disqualification or loss of scholarship for a period not exceeding one month to students who are absent in consequence of serious sickness; but if the leave exceeds this period, no scholarship is to be granted for the excess period. Good leave without disqualification or loss of scholarship may be granted for good and sufficient reasons for a period not exceeding fifteen days in the year, provided such leave does not immediately precede or succeed granted holidays. Under the above conditions, leave for scholarship-holders in schools may be sanctioned by the head of the institution who shall then report it to the Inspector or Inspectress concerned.

If a scholarship-holder absents himself without good reason on the respective day after the vacation for the subject or subjects, the scholarship for the vacation is liable to be withheld under the orders of the sanctioning authority.

(7) No person receiving a scholarship under this notification shall be permitted to hold any other scholarship provided wholly or partly by Government without the special sanction of the Director. Such sanction will be awarded only for very distinguished merit.

(8) In cases where the number of merit cannot be ascertained, or where the number of eligible candidates is in excess of the number of available scholarships, it is open to heads of institutions to hold a competitive examination in one or more subjects with a view to select the most deserving candidates.

(9) All scholarships available under the above rules are liable to forfeiture for illness, misconduct, irregularity in attendance, or failure to make due progress or to secure annual promotion.

(10) A scholarship held in any class shall run from the beginning of the month in which the holder joins the class, and shall not continue to be drawn after he moves to attend it.

(11) The scholarships are payable monthly and in advance.

(12) The scholarships are payable monthly and in advance. Applications for renewal or increased scholarship shall be submitted in the prescribed form. The institutions referred to above regarding the supply of forms and the date and manner of submission of first applications shall apply equally to the submission of applications for renewal or increased scholarships.

(13) A register of scholarships as required under rule 26 of the Madras Educational Rules shall be maintained by the heads of institutions concerned and shall be produced at the close of the departmental inspection of the institution.

### SPECIAL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MUHAMMADANS, 1921-22.

With a view to improve Muhammadan education in this Presidency, special scholarships amounting to Rs. 10,000 and available throughout the whole of the secondary classes will be awarded every year in secondary schools. They will be available to pupils belonging to the following classes of the Muhammadan community of the Presidency—Mappilas, Lohars, Dakhshinis or





## (Special for Dalai, Jajapa and Pongp.) \*

Twenty-five scholarships, as noted below, will be awarded to pupils belonging to the hill tribes under Dalai, the Jajapa and the Pongp. the same conditions as those under which scholarships for Akom people are awarded—

Five scholarships of the monthly value of eight rupees each in the I standard.

Do.	do.	one rupee each in the II	do.
Do.	do.	do.	III do.
Do.	do.	two rupees each in the IV	do.
Do.	do.	do.	V do.

## (Special for Khond and Sonar.)

One hundred and fifty-three scholarships as noted hereunder will be awarded to Khond and Sonar people in Elementary schools in the Manipal Agency:—

## Zulphar division.

Standard.	Value of each scholarship.		Number of scholarships.	Cost for two months.
	do.			do.
III	..	..	1 per month	80
IV	..	..	2 do.	160
V	..	..	3 do.	240
Total ..				480

## Tarkhali division.

III	..	..	1 per month	80
IV	..	..	2 do.	160
V	..	..	3 do.	240
Total ..				480

## Pandiaba Agency.

III	..	..	1 per month	80
IV	..	..	2 do.	160
V	..	..	3 do.	240
Total ..				480

\* Two in each of the three elementary schools.

The special scholarships instituted for the benefit of pupils belonging to hill tribes in the Agency will be distributed under the orders of the Assistant Agent or the Special Assistant Agent as the case may be.

## (Special for Velapar and Kottar Criminal tribes in the Coimbatore district.)

Twenty-five scholarships, as noted below, will be awarded under G.O. No. 1125, Serangoon, dated 21st June 1910, to the children of the Velapar and Kottar criminal tribes in the Coimbatore district—

Five scholarships of the monthly value of eight rupees each in the I standard.

Do.	do.	one rupee each in the II	do.
Do.	do.	do.	III do.
Do.	do.	two rupees each in the IV	do.
Do.	do.	do.	V do.

These scholarships will be awarded by the Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore and The Nilgiris.

## SPECIAL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR PARCHEMAS AND PUPILS BELONGING TO ORIGINAL AND CRIMINAL CLASSES, 1911-12.

With a view to improve the education of Parchemas in this Presidency, eleven scholarships and an equal number of free-shipments will be awarded every year for Parchemas studying in secondary schools in this Presidency. The scholarships may be held in preparation with free-shipments. The scholarships will be of the same value as those awarded under the Government Scholarships' notification, 1911-12, to pupils in secondary schools (viz., Rs. 2 per month in forms I to III and Rs. 4 per month in forms IV to VI) and will be held under similar conditions. These eleven scholarships and an equal number of free-shipments will be placed at the disposal of the district Inspectors of Schools on the rate of one scholarship and one free-shipment for each Inspector's district as noted at their respective subject to the conditions laid down in the Government Scholarships' notification.

3. In addition to the above, four special scholarships will be awarded annually to Parchemas pupils studying in the VI standard of higher elementary schools in this Presidency and will be placed at the disposal of the district Inspectors of Schools.

These will be of the same value as the scholarships awarded under the Government Scholarship notification, 1911-12, to pupils in higher elementary schools (viz., Rs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the VI, VII and VIII standards, respectively), and will be held under similar conditions. Of these four scholarships, two will be placed at the disposal of the Inspectors of Schools, South Kanara, Coorg and Bangalore,

are at the disposal of the Inspector of South Coast District and one at the disposal of the Inspector, North Coast and Children's Division for award at their discretion, subject to the conditions laid down in the Government Scholarship regulations of 1920-21.

Applications for any of the above scholarships should be made to the form already provided herewith and submitted to the Inspector of Schools.

(The scholarships mentioned in paragraph 1 may be held by boys belonging to the strongest and criminal classes.)

The Inspectors of Schools are requested to submit a report to the Director as to whether the number of scholarships and the amounts allotted to their studies are too large if the award is limited to really capable and deserving boys and also as to cases where the number is insufficient.

Note.—It is probable that additional scholarships feasible in higher elementary schools for boys will be announced later on.

Melbne, 15th August 1921.

# GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS, 1921-22.

## IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS AND PARAPRATENT CLASSES IN ROBERTSON SCHOOLS, 1921-22.

(Note.—The term "standard" includes "class".)

(Special for Maipilla girls in Elementary schools for girls.)

Fifty scholarships, as noted below, will be awarded to Maipilla girls in the Elementary schools for girls under the control of the Inspectors of Girls' Schools, Western Circle—

Twenty scholarships of the monthly value of one rupee each in IV standard.

Twelve do do do one rupee each and eight annas each in V standard.

Nine do do do two rupees each in VI standard.

Five do do do two rupees and eight annas each in VII standard.

Four do do do three rupees each in VIII standard.

The conditions of award will be the same as those for the Maipilla scholarships in the Elementary schools for boys.

The scholarships will be sanctioned by the Inspectors of Girls' Schools, Western Circle.

# GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS FOR GIRLS, 1921-22.

In the award of scholarships the degree of these services of the elementary who are most in need of aid will, other conditions being satisfied, be first considered.

## Section I.—Scholarships in Higher standards of Elementary schools and in Secondary schools.

The number and distribution of these scholarships are exhibited in the following statement.

Except in the case of Hindu and Mahomedan women, the age of an applicant for a scholarship feasible from the VI standard or I Form shall not have exceeded, on the 1st July 1921, 16 years and for a scholarship feasible from the IV Form 12 years, respectively.

Class of scholarship.	Number of scholarships.	Monthly value of each scholarship and the period for which it is payable.					
		1st year (4).	1st year.	1st year.	2nd year.	2nd year.	2nd year.
(1) Maipilla Elementary.	(a)	Rs. 1.00	Rs. 1.00	Rs. 1.00	Rs. 2.00	Rs. 2.00	Rs. 2.00
	(b)	Rs. 1.00	Rs. 1.00	Rs. 1.00	Rs. 2.00	Rs. 2.00	Rs. 2.00
(2) Secondary.	(c)	Rs. 1.00	Rs. 1.00	Rs. 1.00	Rs. 2.00	Rs. 2.00	Rs. 2.00

(a) Commencing in IV standard.

(b) Girls in Forms I and II and III in Forms III, IV, V and VI. (c) Commencing in IV Form.

(d) Girls in Forms I and II and III in Forms III, IV, V and VI. (e) Girls in Forms I and II and III in Forms III, IV, V and VI.

N.B.—The distribution of the scholarships among the different sections will be made separately.

## Section II.—General regulations.

(1) Forms of application for the different grades of scholarships awardable under the regulations may be obtained on request from the Inspectors of Girls' schools.

(2) Applications for scholarships feasible in higher elementary standards and in secondary schools shall be submitted to the Inspectors of the division where the institution in which the scholarship is feasible is situated, by the head or manager of the institution in which the pupil studied in 1920 through the head or manager of the institution in which she intends to study, and through the inspecting officer who inspects that institution.

All applications should be dated. Separate forms should be sent for each grade of scholarship. If one form is not large enough, the last should be repeated as another form.

(2) All applications for scholarships should reach the Inspectors concerned before the 30th September 1931. Applications submitted after the prescribed date will not be considered.

(3) Scholarships will be considered by Inspectors on their discretion and subject to the conditions, if any, which have been specified in the notification. Scholarships remaining unawarded in any year may be retained for additional scholarships in other years. The transfer of such scholarships from one class to another will be made by the Director, and Inspectors will therefore furnish him, before the end of October each, with a statement showing the number of scholarships placed at their disposal, the number considered by them under each head for the different classes of the community, such as Dehra, Mohammadeen, Mussulim, other backward classes, Indian Christians, Balaiees, Non-Brahmins, etc., and the number available for transfer. Any scholarship awarded in the course of the period for which it is payable may be awarded for the remaining period to an eligible applicant in the same year of study as the holder of the scholarship vacated. No new scholarship can be awarded to a student in the middle of a course.

(4) The names of the selected candidates will be notified by Inspectors to the District Quarter.

(5) Casual leave without diminution or loss of scholarship may be granted for good and sufficient reasons for a period not exceeding fifteen days. In the past, provided such leave does not immediately precede or succeed granted holidays. During the absence, students, leave for scholarship holders in schools may be considered by the head of the institution, who shall then report it to the Inspectors concerned. If a scholarship holder absents himself without good reason on the re-opening day after the vacation for the school, the scholarship for the vacation is liable to be withheld under the terms of the governing authority.

(6) No person receiving a scholarship under this notification shall be permitted to hold any other scholarship provided wholly or partly by Government without the special sanction of the Director. Such sanction will be awarded only for very distinguished merit.

(7) In cases where the order of merit cannot be ascertained, or where the number of eligible candidates is in excess of the number of available scholarships, it is open to heads of institutions to hold a competitive examination in order to select subjects with a view to select the most deserving candidate.

(8) All scholarships tenable under the above rules are liable to forfeiture for absence, misconduct, irregularity in attendance, or failure to make due progress or to secure normal progression.

(9) A scholarship held in any class shall run from the beginning of the month in which the holder joins the class, and shall not continue to be drawn after the season to attend it.

(10) The scholarships are payable monthly and in advance.

(11) The scholarships awarded may, on the scholarship-holder's promotion to the next higher class, be either renewed or increased at the same given above, provided the scholarship-holder's progress and conduct have been satisfactory. Applications for renewal or increase of scholarship shall be submitted in the prescribed form. The restrictions referred to above regarding the supply of form and the date and manner of submission of such applications shall apply equally to the submission of applications for renewal or increase of scholarships.

(12) A register of scholarships, as required under rule 3 of the Madras Educational Rules, shall be maintained by the heads of institutions concerned and shall be produced at the time of the departmental inspection of the institutions.

Madras, 15th August 1931.

H. LITTENHALL,  
Director of Public Instruction.

#### GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS

##### TRAINING-SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE.

###### SECONDARY GRADE.

###### Notes.

\* The following books are prescribed as text-books in the second examination for the Training School-Leaving Certificate course, 1931-32:—

###### English.

###### Poetry (Excluded).

Krishnaiah's, *Ayodhya* (Kandoo) (First 100 verses) published by U. Chinnaswami Sastri and Son, Madras E. Price, 14 annas.

###### Prose (Included).

Baldevadas, *English* (First 42 pages) by Mahanubhaya Y. Swaminatha Ayyar, (Tirumala Veda, Tirumangalapur, Tirumala P.O., Madras). Price, 4 annas.

###### Free (Excluded).

Author by T. Chinnaswami, Madras, M.A. (T. P. Alagar, Tirumala, Madras N.). Price, 15 annas.

###### History.

From—(1) *Tikona Sengaji* by Ch. Thakur Das (The South Publishing Company, 135, Mount Road, Madras). Price, 12 annas.

(2) *Venkat: Venkatam* by Venkat Venkateswara Kavali (The Author Pracharini, Giddala, Rajahmundry). Price, 20 1-8-8.

Poetry—(1) *Andhra Kavitavyasam*—Chitra Puri, Chapter III (verses 2 to 26) by S. Venkateswara Sastri (No. 3, Rameswaram Road, Madras, Madras P.O., Madras). Price, 8 annas.

## Malayalam.

Prize.—Tensuvaray, by H. Kalladil Asram (Jassu Sagarum Book Depot, Trichur). Price, Rs. 1-6-6.

Poetry.—(1) Mahachandran (Kilipattu) first two Tuluks, by Karajan Nambiyar (Jassu Sagarum Book Depot, Trichur). Price, 3 annas.  
(2) Mayasandhanam (Part 1 and 2), by Kavin Varma Vaidya Kariyambalam. (Jassu Sagarum Book Depot, Trichur). Price, 10 annas.

## Kannada.

(1) Panna Mathura, by E. Manna Rao, M.A., M.S. (The Mangalore Trading Association, Mangalore). Price, 6 annas.

(2) Kannada Palyagalya—Part 1 (Last 100 verses). (The Mangalore Trading Association, Mangalore). Price, 5 annas.

## Hindustani.

Grand-Urdu, by M. H. Jafaruddin Ahmad Jafar (Muzakki Muhammad Ismail, Ameer Ahmad Press, Aligarh). Price, Rs. 1-4-6.

## Oriya.

## Prize (Detailed).

Oriya Prasanga, pages 1 to 30 (up to the end of Tamsak Shree) by Chakravarthy Acharya (Uttal Publishers Press, Cuttack). Price, Rs. 1.

A last-book of poetry (for detailed study) and a novel (for non-detailed study), to be applied in addition to Oriya Prasanga, will be notified shortly.

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,  
Madras, 16th August 1921.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR DYNAMIC TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE,  
DECEMBER 1921.

It is hereby notified that the next Final Examination for Dynamic Teachers' Certificate will be held in the following four centres—

- (1) Nalajpet—Teachers' College.
- (2) Calcutta—Government Secondary Training School.
- (3) Durrut—Tynes High School.
- (4) Palamoorah—C.M.S. High School.

1. The examination will be open only to candidates trained at one of the above-named institutions. The Address to Government on Physical Education and the Inspector of Schools of the District will form the Board of Examiners. The examination will be conducted in the month of December and the exact date of commencement at each centre will be notified later.

2. The examination will be based exclusively on A. B. Macdonald's "Handbook of Physical Exercises for Indian Schools" published by the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras, price Rupee one. Candidates should make a careful and detailed study of (a) The syllabus of Studies Examens including indigenous exercises, (b) Games, (c) Methods of conducting Physical Education Tests, (d) Group Exercises, and (e) Suggestions for the Organization of Physical Exercises, as explained and illustrated in the text book.

3. Applications for admission to the examination must reach the office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras, on or before the 15th November 1921. They must be prepared in the prescribed printed form, copies of which may be had on application to the undersigned and they should be accompanied by the Dynamic Instructor under whom the candidate underwent training and the head of the institution.

4. The fee for admission to the examination is Rs. 2. It should be paid (a) Government treasury and the treasury officer's receipt check accompany the application for admission to the examination. On receipt of the fee is returned to the Commissioner's office whether sent in cash or by Post Office order. An application will be registered unless it reaches the Commissioner's office by the date prescribed.

5. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned, post-paid, registered and addressed as follows.

[Application for admission to the Final Examination for Dynamic Teachers' Certificate.]

To

The Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations,

Central P.O., Madras.

N.B.—Candidates anxious to secure themselves that their applications have been received should enclose an addressal post card in their respective applications. The post card should bear the sender's address only and no other writing. Such post-cards will be returned to them in due course with the "Returned" stamp of the office impressed upon them. No other form of acknowledgment except that required by the Postal rules regarding registered correspondence may possibly be given nor will any notice be taken of any letter from any candidate inquiring whether his application has been received. Unofficially stamped correspondence will be rejected.

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,  
Madras, 16th August 1921.

D. A. HOSDAY,  
Secretary

## UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

## NOTIFICATIONS.

The following Treasury Regulation has been passed by the Senate at its Extraordinary meeting held on 12th August 1921:—

"That it be a Treasury Regulation, that, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Regulations, the Syndicate shall arrange to hold the Intermediate, Bachelor of Arts, B.A. (Honours) Preliminary, and the B.T. Degree Examinations on such dates before the 25th December 1921, as may be fixed by the Syndicate, that the subjects for each of these examinations be the same as those prescribed for the corresponding examinations held in March or April 1921, and that the Syndicate is hereby authorized to make the necessary arrangements for the same."

Subject to the Government sanctioning the above provision, it is hereby notified that, in accordance with the terms of the resolution of the Senate, the following examinations will be held in December 1921:—

Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science.

B.A. Degree Examination.

B.A. (Honours) Preliminary Examination, and

L.V. Degree Examination.

Applications from intending candidates for the above examinations must reach the Registrar, together with the treasury stamp for the prescribed fee in each case, not later than Monday, the 12th September 1921. In no circumstances will any application be accepted by the Registrar after the prescribed date, and no application for change of course of examination will be considered.

Question papers will be sent only on the test-books prescribed for each of the above examinations of March and April 1921. No question paper will be sent on the test-books prescribed for the examinations of 1922.

The above examinations will commence on Thursday, the 1st December 1921.

Senate House, 26th August 1921.

It is hereby notified that Kalladaiyilal has been made a member for holding the Official Titles Examinations of 1922.

(By order)

Senate House, 26th August 1921.

K. RAMUNNI MENON,  
Acting Registrar

## LIST OF DEFACIERS.

Heads or managers of institutions and others under whom the students whose particulars are mentioned below are working are requested to give information in the following table.

No.	Name of student.	Name of parent or guardian.	Date.	Date of birth.	School * in which first school and date of leaving.	Amount of stipend to be received.	Subject from which he came for training.	School in which he has served.
1	Krishnamoorthy Kalladaiyilal	Sami Sagar Rao	Madras.	25th Aug. 1916.	1913-14	RS. 4 2 0	Alford Elementary, Madras Cantonment.	Board Higher School, Chidambaram, Vengalpet, Bangalore.
2	Rama Appalarao	Thiruvalluvar	For. Educ. Soc.	1st Feb. 1918.	Do	178 7 0	Alford Elementary, Madras Cantonment.	Board, Kalladaiyilal.
3	Rama's Appalarao	Thiruvalluvar	For. Educ. Soc.	1st Feb. 1918.	Do	178 7 0	Alford Elementary, Madras Cantonment.	Board, Kalladaiyilal.
4	Thiruvalluvar	Thiruvalluvar	For. Educ. Soc.	1st Feb. 1918.	Do	178 7 0	Alford Elementary, Madras Cantonment.	Board, Kalladaiyilal.
5	Thiruvalluvar	Thiruvalluvar	For. Educ. Soc.	1st Feb. 1918.	Do	178 7 0	Alford Elementary, Madras Cantonment.	Board, Kalladaiyilal.
6	Thiruvalluvar	Thiruvalluvar	For. Educ. Soc.	1st Feb. 1918.	Do	178 7 0	Alford Elementary, Madras Cantonment.	Board, Kalladaiyilal.
7	Thiruvalluvar	Thiruvalluvar	For. Educ. Soc.	1st Feb. 1918.	Do	178 7 0	Alford Elementary, Madras Cantonment.	Board, Kalladaiyilal.
8	Thiruvalluvar	Thiruvalluvar	For. Educ. Soc.	1st Feb. 1918.	Do	178 7 0	Alford Elementary, Madras Cantonment.	Board, Kalladaiyilal.
9	Thiruvalluvar	Thiruvalluvar	For. Educ. Soc.	1st Feb. 1918.	Do	178 7 0	Alford Elementary, Madras Cantonment.	Board, Kalladaiyilal.
10	Thiruvalluvar	Thiruvalluvar	For. Educ. Soc.	1st Feb. 1918.	Do	178 7 0	Alford Elementary, Madras Cantonment.	Board, Kalladaiyilal.
11	Thiruvalluvar	Thiruvalluvar	For. Educ. Soc.	1st Feb. 1918.	Do	178 7 0	Alford Elementary, Madras Cantonment.	Board, Kalladaiyilal.
12	Thiruvalluvar	Thiruvalluvar	For. Educ. Soc.	1st Feb. 1918.	Do	178 7 0	Alford Elementary, Madras Cantonment.	Board, Kalladaiyilal.

\* Government Training School, Vengalpet.

Government Training School, Vengalpet.  
4th August 1921.

K. SARASWATHI PANTULU,  
Principal.

# EUROPEAN SCHOOL AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS, 1922.

The examinations will be held on Monday, the 27th November 1922, and succeeding days for purposes of (1) awarding scholarships to, and (2) testing the attainments of, scholars completing High and Middle School courses.

3. The examinations are open only to scholars from recognized European schools in the Civil Military Station, Bangalore, and to those who previous conditions are European. In order to be admitted as a private candidate a boy or girl must have studied only under conditions approved by the Inspector of European Schools and must not be a scholar from an unrecognized school or have attended any school within a year from the date of the examination.

4. Application for admission to these examinations should be made to the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Old College, Bangalore, Madras, P.W., in forms which can be obtained from him. Applications should reach him on or before the 15th September 1922.

5. The fees for admission to the High and Middle School Examinations are as follows:—

High School and Scholarship Examinations	Rs.
Middle School and Scholarship Examinations	15
	10

6. The regulations relating to the award of scholarships and information regarding the number to be awarded will be found in Chapter X of the Order of Regulations for European Schools in the Madras Presidency and the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, respectively.

7. The subjects of Examination and syllabuses will be as per revised schedule in force from 1st January 1921.

J. H. MALVILLE,  
Inspector of European Schools  
and President of the European School and  
Scholarship Examinations Board.

Madras, 18th August 1922.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

Statements showing the particulars of candidates whose probationary certificates were completed during the year 1921.

Name	Date of birth	Course	Year of leaving	College in which trained	Date of prob- ationary exam held	Number of the certificate issued	Date of the probationary exam	Class in which placed
1. G. Jayaraman Appayya.	April 1894.	High School.	1918-19.	Secondary Train- ing School, Coimbatore, Schol- ar.	March 1920.	G. 1189	2nd August	I
2. P. Chandra- Reddy.	June 1904.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	G. 1190	Do.	II

Teacher's College, Coimbatore,  
24th August 1922.

R. S. SHREE,  
Principal.

There are two Government training schools for teachers at Coimbatore—one Secondary and the other Higher Elementary. Candidates intended for the former should be clearly addressed to the Government Secondary Training School for Teachers, Talang Badshah Street, Coimbatore.

Coimbatore, 27th August 1922.

H. CHAMBERN,  
Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore and The Nilgiris.

## UNCLAIMED S.A.L.O. BOOKS.

It is hereby notified that the following S.A.L.O. books which are lying unclaimed in this office will be destroyed if not claimed by the end of November next:—

No. and name of the pupil (in full).	Serial number of the certificate	No. and name of the pupil (in full).	Serial number of the certificate
1. V. Ramaswami .. ..	2701	24. Krishna A. Ramaswami .. ..	11802a
2. Rajagopal K. Ramaswami .. ..	14074a	25. Chappala S. Ramaswami .. ..	11803a
3. Krishna S. Ramaswami .. ..	14075a	26. Chitra S. S. Ramaswami .. ..	14076a
4. Rajagopal K. Ramaswami .. ..	14076a	27. Devis Ramaswami Ramaswami .. ..	14077a
5. Krishna S. Ramaswami .. ..	14077a	28. Krishna S. Ramaswami .. ..	14078a
6. Krishna S. Ramaswami .. ..	14078a	29. Krishna S. Ramaswami .. ..	14079a
7. Krishna S. Ramaswami .. ..	14079a	30. Krishna S. Ramaswami .. ..	14080a
8. Krishna S. Ramaswami .. ..	14080a	31. Krishna S. Ramaswami .. ..	14081a
9. Krishna S. Ramaswami .. ..	14081a	32. Krishna S. Ramaswami .. ..	14082a
10. Krishna S. Ramaswami .. ..	14082a	33. Krishna S. Ramaswami .. ..	14083a
11. Krishna S. Ramaswami .. ..	14083a	34. Krishna S. Ramaswami .. ..	14084a
12. Krishna S. Ramaswami .. ..	14084a	35. Krishna S. Ramaswami .. ..	14085a
13. Krishna S. Ramaswami .. ..	14085a	36. Krishna S. Ramaswami .. ..	14086a
14. Krishna S. Ramaswami .. ..	14086a	37. Krishna S. Ramaswami .. ..	14087a
15. Krishna S. Ramaswami .. ..	14087a	38. Krishna S. Ramaswami .. ..	14088a
16. Krishna S. Ramaswami .. ..	14088a	39. Krishna S. Ramaswami .. ..	14089a
17. Krishna S. Ramaswami .. ..	14089a	40. Krishna S. Ramaswami .. ..	14090a
18. Krishna S. Ramaswami .. ..	14090a		

Madras, 24th August 1922.

W. R. BRIDGES,  
Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore and The Nilgiris.

## UNCLAIMED RECORDS.

The service register and record of service of the late N. Vedek Rao, member of this office, deceased, have been long unclaimed in this office for a long time. The loss of the record was noticed that it was the records are not claimed within a month from the date of this notification they will be destroyed.

Rajahmundry, 19th August 1931.

D. VENKAT RAO,  
Sub-Asst. Inspector of Schools, Rajahmundry Range.

## VACANCIES.

Advertisements from trained certificated secondary grade teachers whose vernacular is Telugu or for the third assistant master's post in No. 25-4-12 (temporary addition to pay) of the model school attached to the Government Higher Elementary Training School, Chittoor.

1. Applicants with particulars as regards age, previous service as teacher and register of trainees should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th September 1931.

Tellico, 15th August 1931.

T. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR,  
Asst. Inspector of Schools, North Arcot and Chittoor.

Advertisements are invited from women graduates and qualified mistresses of the secondary grade for the following vacant posts in the Government Middle School for Girls, Madras. The applicants should be under 25 years of age.

The applications should reach the undersigned before the 1st September 1931 with copies of testimonials. Those who are already in service should send in their applications through their present employers.

Headmistress, Rs. 100 plus Rs. 25 temporary addition, and Rs. 125 plus Rs. 25 for a B.A., I.T.

Two Assistants, Rs. 60 plus Rs. 15 temporary addition each.

One Assistant, Rs. 60 plus Rs. 15 temporary addition each.

Small Fourth, Rs. 40-2-0.

Trichinopoly, 15th August 1931.

T. LERAMUR,  
Asst. Inspector of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle.

Advertisements are invited from trained women teachers of the secondary grade for the following posts in the Government Girls' School, Chittoor, Kanna district:—

Headmistress on Rs. 55 + 15, temporary addition to pay.

First Assistant on Rs. 25 + 15 do.

Applicants should state the following particulars—name, caste, age (date of birth), general educational and technical qualifications, previous experience, if any, as teacher; copies of testimonials of character should accompany the applications.

Chittoor, 19th August 1931.

Advertisements are invited from trained women teachers of the secondary grade for the post of the Headmistress, Government Girls' School, Tanjore, on a salary of Rs. 25 plus Rs. 25 temporary addition to pay. Applicants should state the following particulars:—

Name; caste; age (date of birth); general educational and technical qualifications; previous service if any as teacher.

Copies of testimonials of character should also accompany the applications.

Tanjore, 22nd August 1931.

M. A. LAKSHMI,  
Sub-Asst. Inspector of Schools, Kanna Girls' Range.

Advertisements are invited from candidates holding Secondary School-Leaving Certificate for the post of a clerk in this college on Rs. 10-15-14-10-4-40 (inclusive of allowances) per annum which falls vacant from 1st September 1931. Applicants with previous office experience will be preferred.

The applicants should state their age, caste and qualifications in their works in the Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination and submit copies of testimonials. If they are at present employed, the applications should be submitted through their official superiors.

The vacancy is not permanent, but is likely to become permanent.

College of Engineering, Coimbatore,  
15th August 1931.

C. L. CHAKRABORTY,  
Asst. Principal.

Warren Post Telugu trained graduates for the Model School, Rajahmundry, to teach English, Chemistry, Mathematics or History. Salary Rs. 120 per annum.

Govt. Training College, Rajahmundry,  
19th August 1931.

M. W. BOSS,  
Principal.



published by Authority.

Fig. 35.1

MAY 28, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 20, 1921.

(Figs. 1 and 2)

### Part 33.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

## CONTENTS

[illegible]

APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE, ETC.

**Journal:**

*Fr. 24, Transfer.*—The following transfer of a District House has been ordered by the High Court:—

M.R. Ry. Kandyan Orai Thirunakshari Arangal, from Aravindale at Mandapam to Enpalle (Additional), via M.R.Dy. Q. M. Krishna. Bus Arangal on here or until further orders. To pass immediately on relief without taking joining time.

A.E.—This inquiry will cover board pay and allowances under article 133 of the Civil Service Regulations.

High Court, Malaya,  
24th August 1951.

E. A. MUYLERS,  
Author

Board of Directors

## BAGG, AVELAND AND COTTRELL DEPARTMENT.

*Leave.*—Under articles 333, 340 and 358 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations and with reference to G.O. No. 377, Pensions, dated 7th March 1908, Abdul Kulkarni, Jalib Sahadeo, Laxmibai, is granted combined leave for one year (privilege leave and furlough on half average salary) from date of relief.

**Fasting**—Mr. E. A. Crompton, Inspector, is the Extramural Circle.

*Issue.*—Under article 149 of the Civil Service Regulations and with reference to G.O. No. 177, Finance, dated 7th March 1918, Mr. E. Dicks, Inspector, is granted privilege leave for six months from or after 10th October 1919.

Food (Superette Barstow), Madras,  
20th August 1954.



*Appointment.*—Mahomed Shaike Khan Solikh, Assistant Inspector, first grade, is reported to the charge of the Etahangah Circle, vice Mr. E. A. Crumpton, Inspector, retired.

Dated (Singapore Division), Madras,  
12th August 1921.

D. N. STRATHEN,  
Secretary.

#### PERSON WORK.

*Appointment.*—M.R. N. S. Thirumalai Appender Arangal, Assistant Executive Engineer deputation posted to this circle in Government notification No. 6198-G, dated 15th August 1921, is reported to the Madras Hydroelectric Division, Dindigul, for average training for four months in the Hydroelectric Supply subdivisions and division office.

Madras, 6th August 1921.

*Leave.*—M.R. N. S. Thirumalai Appender Arangal, Assistant Engineer, under orders of transfer to the Government Hydroelectric Division, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 24th July 1921.

Madras, 10th August 1921.

L. D. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,  
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

#### MEDICAL.

*Leave.*—Civil Surgeon A. G. John of Leavelle Field Hospital, Chongmah, was granted extension of service from 22nd June 1921 to 15th July 1921 both days inclusive and then granted combined leave for twelve months from 15th July 1921 (privilege leave for three months and twenty-three days, although on full average salary for eight months and seven days, with permission to return at the end of leave).

Madras, 24th August 1921.

*Furlough.*—Mr. H. Maryanna Furlough, M.A., B.S., F.R.S. (T.G.), on demobilisation is to be subordinated as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon on a pay of Rs. 200 per mensem and posted to Government General Hospital, Madras, on reserve duty for a period not exceeding one month.

Madras, 24th August 1921.

*Leave.*—Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon E. G. Marillamoni, B.A., M.B., acting Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Cuddalore, is granted privilege leave for two and a half months with effect from date of report.

Madras, 26th August 1921.

*Extension of Leave.*—Civil Assistant Surgeon E. A. Varada Ayyar, M.B., Sanitary Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Coimbatore, is granted an extension of furlough for one month and eight days in continuation of the three months' combined leave from 18th April 1921.

(By order)

C. NEWCOMB, Captain, I.M.S.,  
Principal Assistant to the Surgeon General.

Madras, 10th August 1921.

### GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

#### PATENTS.

The following general specifications of applications for patents, which have been accepted under section 2 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911, have been published and may be inspected free of charge at the Madras Patent Office, Square. Copies of these applications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1 Council Street, Madras, at the price of 2 annas per copy.

Directions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (pages 1 to 20), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (pages 1 to 20). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs.

2153. A. Taylor. Improvements in radio telegraphy signalling systems.

2154. British Co. Art of catalysis.

2178. W. W. Wilson. Improvements in or relating to mechanisms for exchanging wall holes.

2427. E. K. De Foville. Improvements in and relating to steam boilers and steam power installations.

2432. British United Glass Machinery Co., Ltd. Improvements in or relating to hot sealers and apparatus for sealing machines.

2504. Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation. Improvements in automatic plate valves.

2519. Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation. Improvements in valves.

2544. Rayat Automatic Telephone Co., Ltd. Improvements in electric thermal switches.

2545. J. A. Smith. Improvements in and relating to motor cycles.

2559. J. H. D. Smith. Improved internal combustion engine.

2563. O. R. Smith. Improved fuel for engines and engines.

2567. Ashby United Carbide Furnace, Ltd., and J. W. Shillley. Improvements in the production of carbon oxide.

2568. A. Sargent. Improvements in apparatus for measuring speeds.

6484. Ecker & Co. Improvements in or relating to windows with two surfaces lying in the same plane.  
 6574. Fisher & Co's Patent. A toy capable of floating in the air.  
 6526. H. D. Berlin. Improvements in or relating to manurepans for respiration to contain liquids and means for making the same.  
 6701. R. J. Peckley. Process for the manufacture of castles.  
 6424. W. S. Leman. An improved machine for making water-proofed packing material.  
 6427. A. Dalglish. Improved method of electric line construction.

Port St. George, 30th August 1921.

M. T. MARSHBANKS,  
*Acting Chief Engineer.*

# DISMISSAL.

A. Ramul Gouda (son of Ayyanami Gouda), late peon, Office of the Government Agricultural Engineer, Agricultural College, Coimbatore, is dismissed from public service and should be ineligible for re-employment in any department of the Government.

Coimbatore, 23rd August 1921.

F. T. T. NEWLAND,  
*Government Agricultural Engineer.*

# CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.

The Residency of the Representative, Archaeological Survey, Southern Circle, has been transferred from Madras to Kottigiri, Nilgiris, with effect from 1st September 1921 and all communications intended for that officer should be addressed to  
 "Kottigiri, Nilgiris."

Madras, 26th August 1921.

A. H. LONGHURST,  
*Representative, Archaeological Survey, Southern Circle.*

# UNCLAIMED DOCUMENTS.

The documents noted against each of the following individuals are lying unclaimed in this office. The owners or their heirs are hereby informed that in case they are not claimed within three months from the date of this notification they will be destroyed:

Name of person	Name of document	Name of person	Name of document
F. V. Srinivas Rao	Service register.	H. Srinivasan	Service register.
H. Srinivasan	Do.	Free Chinnappa	Do.
P. Srinivasan	Do.	" Venkayya	Do.
N. Srinivasan	Do.	" Raju	Do.
I. Srinivasan	Do.	" Ganes	Service roll.

Bellary, 16th August 1921.

T. H. RANA SINGH,  
*Deputy Director of Agriculture, III Circle.*

# EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY FOR HEAD WATER WORKS FITTERS AND WATER TAPES FIVE LINE FITTERS.

Notice is hereby given that, under G.O. No. 99 M., dated 24th January 1920, an examination for Certificate of Competency for Head Water Works Fitters and Water Tapes Five Line Fitters will be held at the Public Works Workshops near Seram Walla, Madras, on the 26th and 27th September 1921 commencing at 1 a.m.

2. Candidates must send in their applications on printed forms so that they may reach the Secretary Engineer's office on or before the 15th September 1921, after which date no application will be considered. Applications for admission to the examination must be drawn up in accordance with rule 9 of the Rules for grant of Certificate of Competency for Head Water Works Fitters and Water Tapes Five Line Fitters and must be supported by the recommendations of the District Engineer.

3. The prescribed fee must be paid into the Government Treasury or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras before the 15th September 1921, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras must be securely fastened to the application together with other documents.

4. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned post paid, registered and addressed as follows:—

[Application for admission to the Examination for Head Water Works Fitters and Water Tapes Five Line Fitters.]

To

The Secretary Engineer to Government of Madras and President, Board of Examiners,  
 Changan, Madras.

1. Unstamped copies will be rejected.

2. Candidates should fill in their applications legibly and write their names and address distinctly and in full and fill in the application form correctly in the use of their knowledge and belief. Any candidate who makes any false representation for the purpose of securing admission to the examination will be prosecuted. Applications defective in any particular will be returned.

3. Application forms and names of the persons who have taken the examination may be had on application to the undersigned.

Madras, 4th August 1921.

E. F. STONEY,  
*Offg. Secretary Engineer to Government and President, Board of Examiners.*

## IMPERIAL MUSEUM.

ORDER OF BLACK-STICKS AND STRAP ROAD, CALCUTTA.

Type B (B. 188-1000 and B. 188-1000, from 18 A.M. to 7 P.M.)

Type B (B. 188-1000 and B. 188-1000, from 7 P.M. to 5 P.M.)

The Imperial Museum is also a Library Museum. It is free to all except officers. There is no subscription to pay.

J. A. CHAPMAN,  
Librarian.

## NOTIFICATION.

The Officer Commanding 33rd Infantry requires all men of the 33rd Infantry on leave to return immediately to Camp.

Madras, 26th August 1921.

A. H. A. TOWN,  
Collector.

## TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under section 8 (b) of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that between something of the aforementioned articles valued approximately at Rs. 329 were found by Chittu Pata and others at Pata Pata in the village belonging to Chittu Pata in the District of Madras, District of Madras, on or about the 26th February 1921.

Name of articles.	Approximate value.
329 old Royal coins .. .. .	Rs. 329
3 Two pieces of silver weighing 15 lbs .. .. .	Rs. 329
Total .. .. .	Rs. 658

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Madras at his office at Madras on the 26th day of October 1921 when the matter will be required to be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Collector's Office,  
19th May 1921.P. W. STEWART,  
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 8 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 (VI of 1878), that on or about the 12th December 1920 a treasure consisting of two sets of gold ornaments (Chittu Pata and Chittu Pata) generally worn by the females of the Chittu Pata tribe, was discovered in a well situated near the village of Chittu Pata in the District of Madras, District of Madras, on or about the 12th December 1920.

3. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office at Chittoor on the 10th September 1921 in order to have the matter required to be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

South Arcot Collector's Office,  
19th March 1921.R. F. N. L. GUNTY,  
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 8 of Act VI of 1878, that the aforementioned treasure was found by Chittu Pata, one of the Chittu Pata tribe of Deshpande village, Madras District, while digging in the Agraharam mandap of M.V. No. 1, Deshpande village, Madras District, on or about the 12th December 1920.

4. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office at Chittoor on the 10th September 1921 in order to have the matter required to be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Name.	Weight.	Value.
1. 329 gold coins, yellow .. .. .	Twelve pieces .. .. .	Rs. 329
2. 488 gold coins, white .. .. .	Twelve pieces .. .. .	Rs. 329
3. One gold bangle (small) .. .. .	17/11 .. .. .	Rs. 329
4. Gold finger ring .. .. .	1 1/2 .. .. .	Rs. 329
5. Silver wire pieces .. .. .	48 .. .. .	Rs. 329
6. Broken pieces of copper shank .. .. .	24 .. .. .	Rs. 329
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	Rs. 658

5. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Madras at his office at Madras on the 26th day of October 1921, in order to have the matter required to be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Collector's Office,  
14th July 1921.D. E. JONES,  
Collector.



Statement showing the inland consumption and exports of raw cotton in the Madras Presidency for the week ending 13th August 1921.

/ *Echinococcus* infection was the failure of 400 lb. milk.)

Variety of salmon.	For the season commencing with the previous year.		For the current season.		Total from 1st February to the corresponding week of the previous year.		For the current year from 1st February to date.		For the corresponding year from 1st February to date.		Remarks, by kind, amount, &c. (See heading of column 11.)	Percentage from the corresponding week of the previous year.	Percentage from the corresponding week of the current year.	Percentage from the corresponding week of the previous year.	Percentage from the corresponding week of the current year.	
	Number of salmon.	Value in £s.	Number of salmon.	Value in £s.	Number of salmon.	Value in £s.	Number of salmon.	Value in £s.	Number of salmon.	Value in £s.						
(17)																
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salmon	1,000	8,000	811	6,488	8,000	64,000	3,500	28,000	3,500	28,000	100					

(c) Has a hole been created in the corresponding part of previous year by 18 and 19.

(c) *Salmon* have been suggested as the most appropriate source of protein.

14. *Eranda* is not in the current west area (Index 1,318; *Cruzeira* 411; *Talassia* 1,381; *Colônia*, 498).

[4] Exports to the Pacific Free-trade zone on the Great Inland Trans-Pacific line (1,500), to phase on the Atlantic and Southern Atlantic Seaway line (1,500), to phase on the Bayport-Tampa and Central India Railway line (100). Exports to (1) Panhandle (1,100), (2) Central, including California (1,100), (3) Mexico (1,100), (4) Newer Territory, (5) (6) Central, Panama and West (100).

(4) Imports to places in the *Atlantic Provinces* or the *North Indian Railway Division*, the *Trunk Railway* 1,000, from the *Highland Main* 4,000. Imports to places in the *Atlantic Provinces* or the *Highland Provinces* or the *Halifax and Southern Railway Zone* from the *Trunk Railway* 774, from the *System* 2,000, from the *Highland Main* 711. Imports into the *Atlantic Provinces* 700 from the *Trunk Railway* 1,000, from the *System* 2,000, from the *Highland Main* 711. Imports into the *Atlantic Provinces* 774, imports into the *Atlantic Provinces* from *Atlantic* as recorded by the *Atlantic Railway* 774. Imports into the *Atlantic Provinces* from *Atlantic* as recorded by the *Atlantic Railway* 774.

Quantity of cotton pressed in the pressing factories and of improved cotton, received at spinning mills in the Madras Presidency during the week ending 18th August 1921.

[ $\Delta$  0.01—All figures are in billions of 1980 \$, each.]

Variety of cattle.	In the summer past.					In the summer past.				
	Went to market in August 1918.	Number young calves born in August 1918.	Original value of calves born in August 1918.	Original value of calves born in August 1918.	Went to market in August 1918.	Went to market in August 1918.	Original value of calves born in August 1918.	Original value of calves born in August 1918.	Went to market in August 1918.	Original value of calves born in August 1918.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Timothy .. ..	3,588	11,418	8,131	10,778	4,148	14,747	8,795	17,041	24,800	24,800
Salmon .. ..	51	316	1,111	1,260	316	1,111	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260
Guernsey .. ..	9,859	29,871	1,807	19,880	7,757	19,380	4,811	19,380	11,247	11,247
Jersey .. ..	5,064	16,144	8,074	16,144	5,064	16,144	8,074	16,144	16,144	16,144
Swiss and Western .. ..	17,165	56,170	27,822	128	128	16,858	28,728	28,728	28,728	28,728
Total .. ..	8,106	58,135	19,945	17,011	8,897	37,916	16,914	50,179	58,135	58,135

Molina, 2002; Auerbach, 1992]

Statement showing the inland transportation and exports of raw cotton in the Malawi Presidency for the week ending 25th August 1923.

(Round-off figures are in terms of 400 lb. each.)

Variety of cotton.	For the corresponding week of the previous year.		For the current week.		Total from last Saturday to the corresponding week of the previous year.		For the current year from last Saturday to date.		Total from last Saturday to the corresponding week of the previous year.		For the current year from last Saturday to date.		Total from last Saturday to the corresponding week of the previous year.		For the current year from last Saturday to date.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
		(Bales and odd weights)		(Bales and odd weights)		(Bales and odd weights)		(Bales and odd weights)		(Bales and odd weights)		(Bales and odd weights)		(Bales and odd weights)		(Bales and odd weights)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Transvaal	1,380		100		1,480		88,800		15,214		79,586		167,844			
Aden	26		125		151		8,100		1,214		8,314					
Camble	845		140		985		50,000		10,000		60,000					
East India and Western	415		192		607		30,000		6,000		36,000					
Demerara	4		1		5		250		50		300					
Demerara cotton	460		192		652		32,500		6,500		39,000					
Total	4,280	6,019	5,454	— 0	9,734	88,000	19,200	107,200	31,924	135,276	167,150	198,994				

(a) Returns have been supplied in the corresponding week of previous year by 12 bales.  
(b) In the current week by 12 bales.  
(c) Exports by sea in the current week were—Malawi 12; Comoros 24; Tullewa 12. Exports of American cotton from Liverpool via Tullewa 45.  
(d) Exports to the Railway Station—Malawi 12; Comoros 24; Tullewa 12. Exports of American cotton from Liverpool via Tullewa 45.  
(e) Exports to the Railway Station—Malawi 12; Comoros 24; Tullewa 12. Exports of American cotton from Liverpool via Tullewa 45.  
(f) Exports to the Railway Station—Malawi 12; Comoros 24; Tullewa 12. Exports of American cotton from Liverpool via Tullewa 45.  
(g) Exports to the Railway Station—Malawi 12; Comoros 24; Tullewa 12. Exports of American cotton from Liverpool via Tullewa 45.  
(h) Exports to the Railway Station—Malawi 12; Comoros 24; Tullewa 12. Exports of American cotton from Liverpool via Tullewa 45.  
(i) Exports to the Railway Station—Malawi 12; Comoros 24; Tullewa 12. Exports of American cotton from Liverpool via Tullewa 45.  
(j) Exports to the Railway Station—Malawi 12; Comoros 24; Tullewa 12. Exports of American cotton from Liverpool via Tullewa 45.  
(k) Exports to the Railway Station—Malawi 12; Comoros 24; Tullewa 12. Exports of American cotton from Liverpool via Tullewa 45.  
(l) Exports to the Railway Station—Malawi 12; Comoros 24; Tullewa 12. Exports of American cotton from Liverpool via Tullewa 45.  
(m) Exports to the Railway Station—Malawi 12; Comoros 24; Tullewa 12. Exports of American cotton from Liverpool via Tullewa 45.  
(n) Exports to the Railway Station—Malawi 12; Comoros 24; Tullewa 12. Exports of American cotton from Liverpool via Tullewa 45.  
(o) Exports to the Railway Station—Malawi 12; Comoros 24; Tullewa 12. Exports of American cotton from Liverpool via Tullewa 45.  
(p) Exports to the Railway Station—Malawi 12; Comoros 24; Tullewa 12. Exports of American cotton from Liverpool via Tullewa 45.  
(q) Exports to the Railway Station—Malawi 12; Comoros 24; Tullewa 12. Exports of American cotton from Liverpool via Tullewa 45.  
(r) Exports to the Railway Station—Malawi 12; Comoros 24; Tullewa 12. Exports of American cotton from Liverpool via Tullewa 45.  
(s) Exports to the Railway Station—Malawi 12; Comoros 24; Tullewa 12. Exports of American cotton from Liverpool via Tullewa 45.  
(t) Exports to the Railway Station—Malawi 12; Comoros 24; Tullewa 12. Exports of American cotton from Liverpool via Tullewa 45.  
(u) Exports to the Railway Station—Malawi 12; Comoros 24; Tullewa 12. Exports of American cotton from Liverpool via Tullewa 45.  
(v) Exports to the Railway Station—Malawi 12; Comoros 24; Tullewa 12. Exports of American cotton from Liverpool via Tullewa 45.  
(w) Exports to the Railway Station—Malawi 12; Comoros 24; Tullewa 12. Exports of American cotton from Liverpool via Tullewa 45.  
(x) Exports to the Railway Station—Malawi 12; Comoros 24; Tullewa 12. Exports of American cotton from Liverpool via Tullewa 45.  
(y) Exports to the Railway Station—Malawi 12; Comoros 24; Tullewa 12. Exports of American cotton from Liverpool via Tullewa 45.  
(z) Exports to the Railway Station—Malawi 12; Comoros 24; Tullewa 12. Exports of American cotton from Liverpool via Tullewa 45.

Quantity of cotton stored in the growing factories and of expressed cotton received at spinning mills in the Malawi Presidency during the week ending 25th August 1923.

(Round-off figures are in terms of 400 lb. each.)

Variety of cotton.	In the previous year.				In the current year.				Total cotton stored in the growing factories and of expressed cotton received at spinning mills in the Malawi Presidency during the week ending 25th August 1923.	Total cotton stored in the growing factories and of expressed cotton received at spinning mills in the Malawi Presidency during the week ending 25th August 1923.	Total cotton stored in the growing factories and of expressed cotton received at spinning mills in the Malawi Presidency during the week ending 25th August 1923.	Total cotton stored in the growing factories and of expressed cotton received at spinning mills in the Malawi Presidency during the week ending 25th August 1923.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)				
		(Bales and odd weights)		(Bales and odd weights)		(Bales and odd weights)		(Bales and odd weights)		(Bales and odd weights)		(Bales and odd weights)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)				
Transvaal	1,380	18,516	4,716	88,800	1,380	18,516	4,716	88,800	1,380	18,516	4,716	88,800
Aden	26	100	1,000	3,000	26	100	1,000	3,000	26	100	1,000	3,000
Camble	845	18,516	4,716	88,800	845	18,516	4,716	88,800	845	18,516	4,716	88,800
East India and Western	415	18,516	4,716	88,800	415	18,516	4,716	88,800	415	18,516	4,716	88,800
Demerara	4	100	1,000	3,000	4	100	1,000	3,000	4	100	1,000	3,000
Total	4,280	100,000	12,000	100,000	4,280	100,000	12,000	100,000	4,280	100,000	12,000	100,000

(a) Includes 200 bales not reported before.

(b) Includes 15 bales not reported before.

O. E. HILSON,  
Acting Director of Agriculture.

Malawi, 26th August 1923.

## SANITARY COMMISSIONER

REPORT showing the BUREAU and DRAIN registered in the DISTRICT of the MICHIGAN PENINSULA during the month of January 1911

Rep'd. Also appearing by Census of 1911.			Districts.	Pop. under 16 years of age in 1911.	1910.										1901.																																																																																				
					Males.										Females.																																																																																				
					Total.					Total.					Total.					Total.																																																																															
					Married.	Single.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Under 16.	Married.	Single.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Under 16.	Married.	Single.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Under 16.	Married.	Single.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Under 16.																																																																											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35																																																																	

PRIZES showing the Horses and Drivers registered in the University of the Marine Fisheries during the month of January 1911—cont.

Prizes according to Course of 1911 season.	Prizes according to Course of 1911 season.	Prizes according to Course of 1911 season.	DRIVERS—cont.																																																Horse and driver not dead.	Horse and driver not dead.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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			Orders.		Rank.		Flags.		Poles.		Spectator and Director.		Spectator and Director.		Injuries.										All other prizes.		Horse and driver not dead.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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\* Including the 100 tests.



Return showing the Burials and Deaths registered in certain Divisions of the Marine Provinces exclusive of Residential villages during the month of January 1931.

Particulars relating to Cause of Death	District	Population for which return was made	BURIALS										DEATHS																				
			Deaths						Total Deaths				Deaths						Total Deaths				Deaths on Diseases										
			European	European Indian	Chinese	Malay	Mohammedan	Other Chinese					European	European Indian	Chinese	Mohammedan	Other Chinese	Total					Deaths on Diseases										
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25									
1,418,438	Deaths	1,418,438	8	164	2,267	188	21	1,341	1,318	8,568	..	..	80	2,279	248	28	1,407	3,708	2,484	..	..	1	1	134	862	217	118						
218,769	Deaths	218,769	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
1,207,672	Total	1,207,672	8	164	2,267	188	21	1,341	1,318	8,568	..	..	80	2,279	248	28	1,407	3,708	2,484	..	..	1	1	134	862	217	118						

Particulars relating to Cause of Death	District	Population for which return was made	DEATHS—cont.																Deaths on other causes	Deaths on other causes						
			Deaths on Diseases—cont.																							
			Dysentery and Cholera		Registery diseases		Deaths				Wounds or accidents		Epidemics		Killed by wild beasts		Drowning									
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
			10	25	41	40	54	22	10	87	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
1,418,438	Deaths	1,418,438	55	58	94	76	1	2	8	9	2	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	161	822	80	21	201	337		
218,769	Deaths	218,769	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
1,207,672	Total	1,207,672	101	112	118	91	1	2	10	10	2	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	161	822	80	21	201	337		

*Notes showing the Storms and Tornadoes registered in the Observations of the Marine Forecast during the month of January 1951.*

[illegible]

(Continued from previous page)



Notes showing the Dates and Deaths registered in the Mortuaries of the Marine Prisoners during the month of January 1941—cont.

[illegible]

Return showing the Burrows and Deaths registered in the METROPOLITAN of the MARROW PROSECUTION during the month of January 1881—cont.

Municipal Name.		Population according to the Census of 1910.	Office of Bureau of Census.																								Division of Statistics.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
			Clerks.		Health-Off.		Pages.		Forms.		Registry and Returns.				Regulatory Districts.				Expenses.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
																			Division.												Material and Freight.		Rentals.		Labor by Month.		Salaries.		Utilities.		Travel.		Postage.		Telephone.		Miscellaneous.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
			1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.	1962.	1963.	1964.	1965.	1966.	1967.	1968.	1969.	1970.	1971.	1972.	1973.	1974.	1975.	1976.	1977.	1978.	1979.	1980.	1981.	1982.	1983.	1984.	1985.	1986.	1987.	1988.	1989.	1990.	1991.	1992.	1993.	1994.	1995.	1996.	1997.	1998.	1999.	2000.	2001.	2002.	2003.	2004.	2005.	2006.	2007.	2008.	2009.	2010.	2011.	2012.	2013.	2014.	2015.	2016.	2017.	2018.	2019.	2020.	2021.	2022.	2023.	2024.	2025.	2026.	2027.	2028.	2029.	2030.	2031.	2032.	2033.	2034.	2035.	2036.	2037.	2038.	2039.	2040.	2041.	2042.	2043.	2044.	2045.	2046.	2047.	2048.	2049.	2050.	2051.	2052.	2053.	2054.	2055.	2056.	2057.	2058.	2059.	2060.	2061.	2062.	2063.	2064.	2065.	2066.	2067.	2068.	2069.	2070.	2071.	2072.	2073.	2074.	2075.	2076.	2077.	2078.	2079.	2080.	2081.	2082.	2083.	2084.	2085.	2086.	2087.	2088.	2089.	2090.	2091.	2092.	2093.	2094.	2095.	2096.	2097.	2098.	2099.	2100.	2101.	2102.	2103.	2104.	2105.	2106.	2107.	2108.	2109.	2110.	2111.	2112.	2113.	2114.	2115.	2116.	2117.	2118.	2119.	2120.	2121.	2122.	2123.	2124.	2125.	2126.	2127.	2128.	2129.	2130.	2131.	2132.	2133.	2134.	2135.	2136.	2137.	2138.	2139.	2140.	2141.	2142.	2143.	2144.	2145.	2146.	2147.	2148.	2149.	2150.	2151.	2152.	2153.	2154.	2155.	2156.	2157.	2158.	2159.	2160.	2161.	2162.	2163.	2164.	2165.	2166.	2167.	2168.	2169.	2170.	2171.	2172.	2173.	2174.	2175.	2176.	2177.	2178.	2179.	2180.	2181.	2182.	2183.	2184.	2185.	2186.	2187.	2188.	2189.	2190.	2191.	2192.	2193.	2194.	2195.	2196.	2197.	2198.	2199.	2200.	2201.	2202.	2203.	2204.	2205.	2206.	2207.	2208.	2209.	2210.	2211.	2212.	2213.	2214.	2215.	2216.	2217.	2218.	2219.	2220.	2221.	2222.	2223.	2224.	2225.	2226.	2227.	2228.	2229.	2230.	2231.	2232.	2233.	2234.	2235.	2236.	2237.	2238.	2239.	2240.	2241.	2242.	2243.	2244.	2245.	2246.	2247.	2248.	2249.	2250.	2251.	2252.	2253.	2254.	2255.	2256.	2257.	2258.	2259.	2260.	2261.	2262.	2263.	2264.	2265.	2266.	2267.	2268.	2269.	2270.	2271.	2272.	2273.	2274.	2275.	2276.	2277.	2278.	2279.	2280.	2281.	2282.	2283.	2284.	2285.	2286.	2287.	2288.	2289.	2290.	2291.	2292.	2293.	2294.	2295.	2296.	2297.	2298.	2299.	2300.	2301.	2302.	2303.	2304.	2305.	2306.	2307.	2308.	2309.	2310.	2311.	2312.	2313.	2314.	2315.	2316.	2317.	2318.	2319.	2320.	2321.	2322.	2323.	2324.	2325.	2326.	2327.	2328.	2329.	2330.	2331.	2332.	2333.	2334.	2335.	2336.	2337.	2338.	2339.	2340.	2341.	2342.	2343.	2344.	2345.	2346.	2347.	2348.	2349.	2350.	2351.	2352.	2353.	2354.	2355.	2356.	2357.	2358.	2359.	2360.	2361.	2362.	2363.	2364.	2365.	2366.	2367.	2368.	2369.	2370.	2371.	2372.	2373.	2374.	2375.	2376.	2377.	2378.	2379.	2380.	2381.	2382.	2383.	2384.	2385.	2386.	2387.	2388.	2389.	2390.	2391.	2392.	2393.	2394.	2395.	2396.	2397.	2398.	2399.	2400.	2401.	2402.	2403.	2404.	2405.	2406.	2407.	2408.	2409.	2410.	2411.	2412.	2413.	2414.	2415.	2416.	2417.	2418.	2419.	2420.	2421.	2422.	2423.	2424.	2425.	2426.	2427.	2428.	2429.	2430.	2431.	2432.	2433.	2434.	2435.	2436.	2437.	2438.	2439.	2440.	2441.	2442.	2443.	2444.	2445.	2446.	2447.	2448.	2449.	2450.	2451.	2452.	2453.	2454.	2455.	2456.	2457.	2458.	2459.	2460.	2461.	2462.	2463.	2464.	2465.	2466.	2467.	2468.	2469.	2470.	2471.	2472.	2473.	2474.	2475.	2476.	2477.	2478.	2479.	2480.	2481.	2482.	2483.	2484.	2485.	2486.	2487.	2488.	2489.	2490.	2491.	2492.	2493.	2494.	2495.	2496.	2497.	2498.	2499.	2500.	2501.	2502.	2503.	2504.	2505.	2506.	2507.	2508.	2509.	2510.	2511.	2512.	2513.	2514.	2515.	2516.	2517.	2518.	2519.	2520.	2521.	2522.	2523.	2524.	2525.	2526.	2527.	2528.	2529.	2530.	2531.	2532.	2533.	2534.	2535.	2536.	2537.	2538.	2539.	2540.	2541.	2542.	2543.	2544.	2545.	2546.	2547.	2548.	2549.	2550.	2551.	2552.	2553.	2554.	2555.	2556.	2557.	2558.	2559.	2560.	2561.	2562.	2563.	2564.	2565.	2566.	2567.	2568.	2569.	2570.	2571.	2572.	2573.	2574.	2575.	2576.	2577.	2578.	2579.	2580.	2581.	2582.	2583.	2584.	2585.	2586.	2587.	2588.	2589.	2590.	2591.	2592.	2593.	2594.	2595.	2596.	2597.	2598.	2599.	2600.	2601.	2602.	2603.	2604.	2605.	2606.	2607.	2608.	2609.	2610.	2611.	2612.	2613.	2614.	2615.	2616.	2617.	2618.	2619.	2620.	2621.	2622.	2623.	2624.	2625.	2626.	2627.	2628.	2629.	2630.	2631.	2632.	2633.	2634.	2635.	2636.	2637.	2638.	2639.	2640.	2641.	2642.	2643.	2644.	2645.	2646.	2647.	2648.	2649.	2650.	2651.	2652.	2653.	2654.	2655.	2656.	2657.	2658.	2659.	2660.	2661.	2662.	2663.	2664.	2665.	2666.	2667.	2668.	2669.	2670.	2671.	2672.	2673.	2674.	2675.	2676.	2677.	2678.	2679.	2680.	2681.	2682.	2683.	2684.	2685.	2686.	2687.	2688.	2689.	2690.	2691.	2692.	2693.	2694.	2695.	2696.	2697.	2698.	2699.	2700.	2701.	2702.	2703.	2704.	2705.	2706.	2707.	2708.	2709.	2710.	2711.	2712.	2713.	2714.	2715.	2716.	2717.	2718.	2719.	2720.	2721.	2722.	2723.	2724.	2725.	2726.	2727.	2728.	2729.	2730.	2731.	2732.	2733.	2734.	2735.	2736.	2737.	2738.	2739.	2740.	2741.	2742.	2743.	2744.	2745.	2746.	2747.	2748.	2749.	2750.	2751.	2752.	2753.	2754.	2755.	2756.	2757.	2758.	2759.	2760.	2761.	2762.	2763.	2764.	2765.	2766.	2767.	2768.	2769.	2770.	2771.	2772.	2773.	2774.	2775.	2776.	2777.	2778.	2779.	2780.	2781.	2782.	2783.	2784.	2785.	2786.	2787.	2788.	2789.	2790.	2791.	2792.	2793.	2794.	2795.	2796.	2797.	2798.	2799.	2800.	2801.	2802.	2803.	2804.	2805.	2806.	2807.	2808.	2809.	2810.	2811.	2812.	2813.	2814.	2815.	2816.	2817.	2818.	2819.	2820.	2821.	2822.	2823.	2824.	2825.	2826.	2827.	2828.	2829.	2830.	2831.	2832.	2833.	2834.	2835.	2836.	2837.	2838.	2839.	2840.	2841.	2842.	2843.	2844.	2845.	2846.	2847.	2848.	2849.	2850.	2851.	2852.	2853.	2854.	2855.	2856.	2857.	2858.	2859.	2860.	2861.	2862.	2863.	2864.	2865.	2866.	2867.	2868.	2869.	2870.	2871.	2872.	2873.	2874.	2875.	2876.	2877.	2878.	2879.	2880.	2881.	2882.	2883.	2884.	2885.	2886.	2887.	2888.	2889.	2890.	2891.	2892.	2893.	2894.	2895.	2896.	2897.	2898.	2899.	2900.	2901.	2902.	2903.	2904.	2905.	2906.	2907.	2908.	2909.	2910.	2911.	2912.	2913.	2914.	2915.	2916.	2917.	2918.	2919.	2920.	2921.	2922.	2923.	2924.	2925.	2926.	2927.	2928.	2929.	2930.	2931.	2932.	2933.	2934.	2935.	2936.	2937.	2938.	2939.	2940.	2941.	2942.	2943.	2944.	2945.	2946.	2947.	2948.	2949.	2950.	2951.	2952.	2953.	2954.	2955.	2956.	2957.	2958.	2959.	2960.	2961.	2962.	2963.	2964.	2965.	2966.	2967.	2968.	2969.	2970.	2971.	2972.	2973.	2974.	2975.	2976.	2977.	2978.	2979.	2980.	2981.	2982.	2983.	2984.	2985.	2986.	2987.	2988.	2989.	2990.	2991.	2992.	2993.	2994.	2995.	2996.	2997.	2998.	2999.	3000.	3001.	3002.	3003.	3004.	3005.	3006.	3007.	3008.	3009.	3010.	3011.	3012.	3013.	3014.	3015.	3016.	3017.	3018.	3019.	3020.	3021.	3022.	3023.	3024.	3025.	3026.	3027.	3028.	3029.	3030.	3031.	3032.	3033.	3034.	3035.	3036.	3037.	3038.	3039.	3040.	3041.	3042.	3043.	3044.	3045.	3046.	3047.	3048.	3049.	3050.	3051.	3052.	3053.	3054.	3055.	3056.	3057.	3058.	3059.	3060.	3061.	3062.	3063.	3064.	3065.	3066.	3067.	3068.	3069.	3070.	3071.	3072.	3073.	3074.	3075.	3076.	3077.	3078.	3079.	3080.	3081.	3082.	3083.	3084.	3085.	3086.	3087.	3088.	3089.	3090.	3091.	3092.	3093.	3094.	3095.	3096.	3097.	3098.	3099.	3100.	3101.	3102.	3103.	3104.	3105.	3106.	3107.	3108.	3109.	3110.	3111.	3112.	3113.	3114.	3115.	3116.	3117.	3118.	3119.	3120.	3121.	3122.	3123.	3124.	3125.	3126.	3127.	3128.	3129.	3130.	3131.	3132.	3133.	3134.	3135.	3136.	3137.	3138.	3139.	3140.	3141.	3142.	3143.	3144.	3145.	3146.	3147.	3148.	3149.	3150.	3151.	3152.	3153.	3154.	3155.	3156.	3157.	3158.	3159.	3160.	3161.	3162.	3163.	3164.	3165.	3166.	3167.	3168.	3169.	3170.	3171.	3172.	3173.	3174.	3175.	3176.	3177.	3178.	3179.	3180.	3181.	3182.	3183.	3184.	3185.	3186.	3187.	3188.	3189.	3190.	3191.	3192.	3193.	3194.	3195.	3196.	3197.	3198.	3199.	3200.	3201.	3202.	3203.	3204.	3205.	3206.	3207.	3208.	3209.	3210.	3211.	3212.	3213.	3214.	3215.	3216.	3217.	3218.	3219.	3220.	3221.	3222.	3223.	3224.	3225.	3226.	3227.	3228.	3229.	3230.	3231.	3232.	3233.	3234.	3235.	3236.	3237.	3238.	3239.	3240.	3241.	3242.	3243.	3244.	3245.	3246.	3247.	3248.	3249.	3250.	3251.	3252.

Tables showing the **MALES** and **FEMALES** registered in the **ROYAL TOWNS** of the **MASSACHUSETTS** containing 10,000 inhabitants and upwards during the month of **JANUARY 1911**.

SEX.	TOWNS.	Total.	MALES										FEMALES										Total.		
			Color.										Color.										Total.		
			Foreign-born.	American.	Indian.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Korean.	Other Chinese.	Total.	Foreign-born.	American.	Indian.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Korean.	Other Chinese.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20						
Worcester	White	16,311				42			18	22	4			28			18	19	40						
	Colored	17,044				11			17	16	1			34			18	19	48						
	Foreign-born	25,772				11			17	16	1			34			18	19	48						
	American	11,546				28			7	6	3			35			19	20	39						
Salem	White	16,448				32			18	20	1			33			19	20	39						
	Colored	15,433				8			1	2	1			11			10	11	21						
	Foreign-born	15,756				26			18	19	1			36			19	20	39						
	American	17,044				11			17	16	1			34			18	19	37						
Fall River	White	16,448				32			18	20	1			33			19	20	39						
	Colored	15,433				8			1	2	1			11			10	11	21						
	Foreign-born	15,756				26			18	19	1			36			19	20	39						
	American	17,044				11			17	16	1			34			18	19	37						
Dorchester	White	16,448				32			18	20	1			33			19	20	39						
	Colored	15,433				8			1	2	1			11			10	11	21						
	Foreign-born	15,756				26			18	19	1			36			19	20	39						
	American	17,044				11			17	16	1			34			18	19	37						
Boston	White	16,448				32			18	20	1			33			19	20	39						
	Colored	15,433				8			1	2	1			11			10	11	21						
	Foreign-born	15,756				26			18	19	1			36			19	20	39						
	American	17,044				11			17	16	1			34			18	19	37						
Springfield	White	16,448				32			18	20	1			33			19	20	39						
	Colored	15,433				8			1	2	1			11			10	11	21						
	Foreign-born	15,756				26			18	19	1			36			19	20	39						
	American	17,044				11			17	16	1			34			18	19	37						
Lowell	White	16,448				32			18	20	1			33			19	20	39						
	Colored	15,433				8			1	2	1			11			10	11	21						
	Foreign-born	15,756				26			18	19	1			36			19	20	39						
	American	17,044				11			17	16	1			34			18	19	37						
Andover	White	16,448				32			18	20	1			33			19	20	39						
	Colored	15,433				8			1	2	1			11			10	11	21						
	Foreign-born	15,756				26			18	19	1			36			19	20	39						
	American	17,044				11			17	16	1			34			18	19	37						
Methuen	White	16,448				32			18	20	1			33			19	20	39						
	Colored	15,433				8			1	2	1			11			10	11	21						
	Foreign-born	15,756				26			18	19	1			36			19	20	39						
	American	17,044				11			17	16	1			34			18	19	37						
Haverhill	White	16,448				32			18	20	1			33			19	20	39						
	Colored	15,433				8			1	2	1			11			10	11	21						
	Foreign-born	15,756				26			18	19	1			36			19	20	39						
	American	17,044				11			17	16	1			34			18	19	37						
Ware	White	16,448				32			18	20	1			33			19	20	39						
	Colored	15,433				8			1	2	1			11			10	11	21						
	Foreign-born	15,756				26			18	19	1			36			19	20	39						
	American	17,044				11			17	16	1			34			18	19	37						
Amherst	White	16,448				32			18	20	1			33			19	20	39						
	Colored	15,433				8			1	2	1			11			10	11	21						
	Foreign-born	15,756				26			18	19	1			36			19	20	39						
	American	17,044				11			17	16	1			34			18	19	37						

[Continued on next page.]

Notes showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Brass Tiers of the Marine Cemetery containing 13,928 baptisms and burials during the month of January 1912—contd.

[illegible]

TABLE showing the NAMES and DANCES registered in the HAKAI TOWNS containing 16,000 inhabitants and upwards during the month of January 1911—cont.

TOWNS	NAMES	Population according to the Census of 1911.	DANCES						DANCES									
			DANCES						DANCES									
			Baroque	Kanaka	Indian	Chinese	Other	Total	Baroque	Kanaka	Indian	Chinese	Other	Total	Baroque	Kanaka	Indian	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
HAKAI	Papua	15,888						1	0	1	0							
	Delaware	15,888						1	0	1	0							
	Delaware	15,888						1	0	1	0							
	Delaware	15,888						1	0	1	0							
	Delaware	15,888						1	0	1	0							
	Delaware	15,888						1	0	1	0							
	Delaware	15,888						1	0	1	0							
	Delaware	15,888						1	0	1	0							
	Delaware	15,888						1	0	1	0							
	Delaware	15,888						1	0	1	0							
TOWNS	Papua	15,888						1	0	1	0							
	Delaware	15,888						1	0	1	0							
	Delaware	15,888						1	0	1	0							
	Delaware	15,888						1	0	1	0							
	Delaware	15,888						1	0	1	0							
	Delaware	15,888						1	0	1	0							
	Delaware	15,888						1	0	1	0							
	Delaware	15,888						1	0	1	0							
	Delaware	15,888						1	0	1	0							
	Delaware	15,888						1	0	1	0							
Total			1,000	1	1	40	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	1	1	100	100	1	1,000	1,000

(Continued on next page.)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF LANDS AND MINES, 1911





Map showing the NORTH and SOUTH regions of the MARCHES of the HANNA PARCELS for the week ending 30th June 1961.

District	Municipal towns	Population according to the Census of 1951	REGIONS										DEATHS															
			Cause					Type					Cause					Type					Deaths					
			Birth	Death	Still-born	Infant	Maternal	M.	F.	Total	Birth	Death	Still-born	Infant	Maternal	M.	F.	Total	Deaths	Still-born	Infant	Maternal	M.	F.	Total	Deaths	Still-born	Infant
Glasgow	Chimswell	17,492	1	4	1	3	4	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Stirling	11,164	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Perthshire	16,318	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Vancouver	42,413	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Richmond	9,151	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Vancouver	Vancouver	37,100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Amherst	20,525	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Cambridge	44,118	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Peabody	44,517	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Stirling	42,413	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Guelph	Peabody	16,418	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Stirling	42,413	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Perthshire	16,318	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Amherst	20,525	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Cambridge	44,118	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Kitchener	Peabody	16,418	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Stirling	42,413	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Perthshire	16,318	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Amherst	20,525	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Cambridge	44,118	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Guelph	Peabody	16,418	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Stirling	42,413	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Perthshire	16,318	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Amherst	20,525	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Cambridge	44,118	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Kitchener	Peabody	16,418	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Stirling	42,413	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Perthshire	16,318	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Amherst	20,525	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Cambridge	44,118	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Guelph	Peabody	16,418	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Stirling	42,413	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Perthshire	16,318	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Amherst	20,525	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Cambridge	44,118	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Kitchener	Peabody	16,418	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Stirling	42,413	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Perthshire	16,318	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Amherst	20,525	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Cambridge	44,118	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Guelph	Peabody	16,418	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Stirling	42,413	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Perthshire	16,318	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Amherst	20,525	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Cambridge	44,118	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Kitchener	Peabody	16,418	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									

\* Not resident, † Resident.

TABLE showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MARRIAGE REGISTRY for the week ending 24th June 1914—cont.

District	Sanitary District	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS										DEATHS											
			Class.					Total.					Class.					Total.						
			Male	Female	Children under 5 yrs.	Infants under 1 yr.	Stillborn	M.	F.	Total.	Male	Female	Children under 5 yrs.	Infants under 1 yr.	Stillborn	M.	F.	Total.	Male	Female	Children under 5 yrs.	Infants under 1 yr.	Stillborn	
Ramsay	Scrimshire*	28,004	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Verdun*	30,558	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Strathclyde	14,022	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Thames Valley	Thames Valley	44,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Thames Valley	44,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Thames Valley	44,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kensal	Kensal	16,145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Kensal	16,145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Kensal	16,145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Caldesdale	Caldesdale	27,807	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Caldesdale	27,807	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Caldesdale	27,807	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Barnsley	Barnsley	25,755	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Barnsley	25,755	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Barnsley	25,755	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Airedale	Airedale	24,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Airedale	24,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Airedale	24,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ashtedale	Ashtedale	17,073	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Ashtedale	17,073	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Ashtedale	17,073	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
North Ayr	North Ayr	13,750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	North Ayr	13,750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	North Ayr	13,750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
North Devon	North Devon	48,749	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	North Devon	48,749	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	North Devon	48,749	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chilworth	Chilworth	9,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Chilworth	9,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Chilworth	9,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Salisbury	Salisbury	25,244	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Salisbury	25,244	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Salisbury	25,244	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Colchester	Colchester	16,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Colchester	16,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Colchester	16,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Edgworth, Th.	Edgworth, Th.	24,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Edgworth, Th.	24,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Edgworth, Th.	24,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
South Devon	South Devon	16,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	South Devon	16,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	South Devon	16,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Malabar	Malabar	16,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Malabar	16,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Malabar	16,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total		1,000,000	4	10	100	1,000	500	500	1,000	5	10	100	500	250	250	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500

\* Not entered.

† Infant.

Persons showing the Names and Deaths registered in the Mortuaries of the Marine Department for the week ending Sat July 1901.

		WINTER														SUMMER														
Districts	Municipal Areas	Population according to the Census of 1901.	DEATHS							TOTAL							DEATHS							TOTAL						
			English	Portuguese	Chinese	Japanese	Others	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	M	F	Total	English	Portuguese	Chinese	Japanese	Others	Indian	M	F	Total	English	Portuguese	Chinese	Japanese	Others	Indian		
Bangkok	Colombo	37,555	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Penang	31,454	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Malacca	28,215	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Singapore	4,412	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Singapore	Amoy	3,514	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Amoy	37,555	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Amoy	28,215	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Amoy	44,310	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Ordnance	Amoy	16,138	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Amoy	42,731	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Amoy	42,731	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Amoy	42,731	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Klang	Amoy	42,731	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Amoy	42,731	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Amoy	42,731	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Amoy	42,731	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Gaster	Amoy	42,731	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Amoy	42,731	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Amoy	42,731	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Amoy	42,731	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Malacca	Amoy	42,731	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Amoy	42,731	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Amoy	42,731	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Amoy	42,731	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Chinghai	Amoy	42,731	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Amoy	42,731	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Amoy	42,731	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Amoy	42,731	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
South Coast	Amoy	42,731	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Amoy	42,731	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Amoy	42,731	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Amoy	42,731	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Tributary	Amoy	42,731	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Amoy	42,731	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Amoy	42,731	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Amoy	42,731	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Tanjore	Amoy	42,731	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Amoy	42,731	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Amoy	42,731	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Amoy	42,731	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Madras	Amoy	42,731	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Amoy	42,731	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Amoy	42,731	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Amoy	42,731	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			

\* Not recorded.      Figures

Return showing the Burms and Deaths registered in the Metropolitan of the Marine Department for the week ending 2nd July 1911—contd.

District.	Municipal towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	SEXES.										RACES.									
			Male.					Female.					Caucasian.					Colored.				
			Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Under 15.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Under 15.	Total.	White.	Black.	Other.	Total.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Philippine.	Indian.	Other.	Total.
Bataan	San Fernando	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	San Jose	15,000	7,500	7,500	7,500	30,000	15,000	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	30,000	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
	San Juan	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Tarlac	Tarlac	40,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000	40,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	San Jose	30,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	60,000	30,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	60,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
	San Juan	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Koror	Koror	50,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	100,000	50,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	100,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
	San Jose	40,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000	40,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	San Juan	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Cebu	Cebu	100,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	200,000	100,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	200,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
	San Jose	80,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	160,000	80,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	160,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
	San Juan	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Davao	Davao	150,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	300,000	150,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	300,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
	San Jose	120,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	240,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	240,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000

\* Not measured. † Indian.

Report showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipality of the Marine Province for the week ending 26 July 1925.

District.	Municipal town.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS.										DEATHS.									
			Daily.					Total.					Daily.					Total.				
			Male.	Female.	Chinese.	Other.	Native.	M.	F.	Total.	Age.	Sex.	Native.	Chinese.	Other.	Native.	Chinese.	Other.	Native.	Chinese.	Other.	Native.
Bayam	Colonia	17,822	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sancti Spiritus	21,454	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sancti Spiritus	20,659	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sancti Spiritus	20,619	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yaguajay	Sancti Spiritus	9,514	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sancti Spiritus	27,828	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sancti Spiritus	22,828	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sancti Spiritus	46,110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bodonal	Sancti Spiritus	48,417	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sancti Spiritus	18,708	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sancti Spiritus	42,821	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sancti Spiritus	15,725	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kofia	Sancti Spiritus	33,477	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sancti Spiritus	15,828	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sancti Spiritus	45,828	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sancti Spiritus	15,748	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guala	Sancti Spiritus	18,175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sancti Spiritus	17,743	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sancti Spiritus	18,028	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sancti Spiritus	18,028	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Molina	Sancti Spiritus	18,028	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sancti Spiritus	18,028	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sancti Spiritus	18,028	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sancti Spiritus	18,028	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingapay	Sancti Spiritus	18,028	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sancti Spiritus	18,028	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sancti Spiritus	18,028	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sancti Spiritus	18,028	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arica	Sancti Spiritus	18,028	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sancti Spiritus	18,028	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sancti Spiritus	18,028	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sancti Spiritus	18,028	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichingapay	Sancti Spiritus	18,028	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sancti Spiritus	18,028	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sancti Spiritus	18,028	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sancti Spiritus	18,028	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tajeros	Sancti Spiritus	18,028	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sancti Spiritus	18,028	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sancti Spiritus	18,028	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sancti Spiritus	18,028	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Molina	Sancti Spiritus	18,028	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sancti Spiritus	18,028	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sancti Spiritus	18,028	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sancti Spiritus	18,028	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

\* Return not received.

H. ANNAJI RAO,  
for *Executive Committee of Andhra*

Statement showing Floor Numbers and Durums in each District of the Madras Presidency from August 1891 to 25th August 1921.

[[Dun Thaidias - 8 av February]]

[illegible]







No. 21 of 1912 (L.A. No. 153 of 1911) is the Court of the District Judge, Quatar.

Fakihah Shamsuddin Koo and Shamsuddin Bae, Bahawana, sons of	
Seidary, residents of Fankalawana, at present Quatar, Tinsal	
District Magistrate's Court .. .. .	.. .. .
Kulchamda Fankalawana Koo and others .. .. .	.. .. .

Notice is hereby given, that the order of this Court dated 17th February 1912 adjudging the said Seidary and others to be liable for an order of this Court dated 10th August 1911 and made in L.A. 153 of 1911.

E. S. MENON,  
District Judge.

Quatar, 21st August 1912.

No. 22 of 1912 is the Court of the District Judge, Kinta.

Yedupati Subbarayudu of Puthurukudi .. .. .	.. .. .
Kanchola Subbarayudu of Kintaparam, Gudiukudi taluk .. .. .	.. .. .

Notice is hereby given, under section 18 of Act V of 1910, that the above-named respondent Kanchola Subbarayudu of Kintaparam, Gudiukudi taluk, was adjudged insolvent by this court on the 19th July 1911, and he was ordered to apply for discharge within a year and the condition are required to prove that order as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

G. V. VEDAWATHIA SAMPIL,  
District Judge.

Kintaparam, 24th August 1912.

No. 7 of 1912 is the Court of the District Judge, Kottam.

(In the matter of the Insolvency of Kanna Subbarayudu, Chalamayya and Subbarayudu of Iluvila in Channam taluk.)

Kanna Subbarayudu, Chalamayya and Subbarayudu .. .. .	.. .. .
Manthabam Subbarayudu and others .. .. .	.. .. .

Notice, under section 18 (1) of the Act V of 1910, is hereby given that Kanna Subbarayudu, Chalamayya and Subbarayudu, residing at Iluvila in Channam taluk, have applied to this court for being declared insolvent and that the said petition is posted to 16th September 1912. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vald.

No. 8 of 1912 is the Court of the District Judge, Kottam.

(In the matter of Iytha Subbarayudu of Balakrishna in Kottam.)

Iytha Subbarayudu of Balakrishna .. .. .	.. .. .
Chanta Subbarayudu and others .. .. .	.. .. .

Notice, under section 18 (1) of the Act V of 1910, is hereby given that Iytha Subbarayudu, residing at Balakrishna in Kottam taluk, has applied to this court for being declared insolvent and that the said petition is posted to 16th September 1912. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vald.

No. 10 of 1912 is the Court of the District Judge, Kottam.

(In the matter of Abdul Rahiman and Qarib Miya of Gudihamadaga, Kottam taluk.)

Abdul Rahiman and Qarib Miya .. .. .	.. .. .
Demagala Subbarayudu and others .. .. .	.. .. .

Notice, under section 18 (1) of the Act V of 1910, is hereby given that Abdul Rahiman and Qarib Miya, residing at Gudihamadaga, Kottam taluk, have applied to this court for being declared insolvent and that the said petition is posted to 16th September 1912. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vald.

Kottam, 21st August 1912.

J. C. H. FOWLER,  
District Judge.

No. 23 of 1912 is the Court of the District Judge, Madras at Madras.

S. A. A. Aravamudan Chetti .. .. .	.. .. .
K. P. A. Aravamudan Nader and Subbarayudu .. .. .	.. .. .

Notice is hereby given, under section 18, clause (1) of Act V of 1910, that the above-named petitioner has presented an application to adjudicate the respondents as insolvents and the same stands posted to 16th September 1912. Any person wishing to oppose the petition may appear in the Court either in person or by vald on the aforesaid date (16th September 1912).

Madras, 15th August 1912.

T. V. NARAYANAN NATAR,  
Acting District Judge.

No. 28 of 1921 in the Court of the District Judge, Townsville.

In the matter of Sankaralingam Chettiyar .. .. Petitioner (Debit)  
B. M. K. Sankaran Doss and nine others .. .. Respondents (Credit).

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 18 of Act V of 1920, that Sankaralingam Chettiyar, one of Messrs. Sankaralingam Chettiyar, residing at Townsville has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing in the 26th day of September 1921. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by writ on the said date.

No. 31 of 1921 in the Court of the District Judge, Townsville.

Sankaran Ayyar .. .. Petitioner (Credit).  
A. Chelam Vaidyan and five others .. .. Respondents (Debit).

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 18 of Act V of 1920, that Sankaran Ayyar, one of Messrs. Ayyar of Palghat, has applied to this Court to declare A. Chelam Vaidyan, one of Ayyar Vaidyan, alias Sankaran Vaidyan and his four sons and his grandson (minor) residing at Yelakka Kottar, Ambalamandira taluk, an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing in the 26th day of September 1921. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by writ on the said date.

No. 33 of 1921 in the Court of the District Judge, Townsville.

S. S. V. Firm by its partner Krishna Pillai .. .. Petitioner (Credit).  
Sankaranam Chett .. .. Respondent (Debit).

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 18 of Act V of 1920, that S. S. V. Firm represented by its partner Krishna Pillai of Tanjore has applied to this Court to declare the respondent Sankaranam Chett, one of Sankar Chett of Melavaram, Tiruchendur taluk, an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing in the 31st day of September 1921. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by writ on the said date.

No. 35 of 1921 in the Court of the District Judge, Townsville.

Narasimham Chettiyar .. .. Petitioner (Debit).  
A. R. S. Sankaralingam Nades and twelve others .. .. Respondents (Credit).

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 18 of Act V of 1920, that Narasimham Chettiyar, one of Chettiyar Chettiyar, residing at Tanjore, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing in the 31st day of September 1921. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by writ on the said date. Dated this 23rd day of August 1921.

No. 36 of 1921 in the Court of the District Judge, Townsville.

K. P. Arundhanayya Madhayan .. .. Petitioner (Debit).  
M. A. K. Angappa Madhayan and thirty-five others .. .. Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 18 of Act V of 1920 that K. P. Arundhanayya Madhayan, alias one of Pithalkottam Madhayan, residing at Kankuram Para, Thant, Tanjore has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing in the 31st day of September 1921. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by writ on the said date. Dated this 23rd day of August 1921.

No. 38 of 1921 in the Court of the District Judge, Townsville.

Penniah Cardosa .. .. Petitioner (Debit).  
M. F. Dadasa and eleven others .. .. Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 18 of Act V of 1920, that Penniah Cardosam of Sankar Cardosa, residing at Kankarapattam, Calcutta, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing in the 31st day of September 1921. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by writ on the said date. Dated this 23rd day of August 1921.

No. 39 of 1921 in the Court of the District Judge, Townsville.

Sankaralinga Nair, Kandaswami Nair, Arundhata Nair and  
Sankaralinga Nair .. .. Petitioner (Debit).  
Arundhata Nair and thirty-nine others .. .. Creditors.

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 18 of Act V of 1920 that (1) Sankaralinga Nair, one of Mathakurappa Nair, (2) Kandaswami Nair, one of Mathakurappa Nair, (3) Arundhata



No. 76 of 1932 (No. 3 of 1931 as per order of the District Manager's Office, Maharashtra)  
of the Office of the Chief Executive, Nagpur and District.

Jorge Mani Robb, son of Vincent Robb, Kamohakaha, Waianae.

2011 tarihli 2011-2012 yıllarına ilişkin, 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016, 2016-2017, 2017-2018, 2018-2019, 2019-2020, 2020-2021, 2021-2022, 2022-2023, 2023-2024, 2024-2025, 2025-2026, 2026-2027, 2027-2028, 2028-2029, 2029-2030, 2030-2031, 2031-2032, 2032-2033, 2033-2034, 2034-2035, 2035-2036, 2036-2037, 2037-2038, 2038-2039, 2039-2040, 2040-2041, 2041-2042, 2042-2043, 2043-2044, 2044-2045, 2045-2046, 2046-2047, 2047-2048, 2048-2049, 2049-2050, 2050-2051, 2051-2052, 2052-2053, 2053-2054, 2054-2055, 2055-2056, 2056-2057, 2057-2058, 2058-2059, 2059-2060, 2060-2061, 2061-2062, 2062-2063, 2063-2064, 2064-2065, 2065-2066, 2066-2067, 2067-2068, 2068-2069, 2069-2070, 2070-2071, 2071-2072, 2072-2073, 2073-2074, 2074-2075, 2075-2076, 2076-2077, 2077-2078, 2078-2079, 2079-2080, 2080-2081, 2081-2082, 2082-2083, 2083-2084, 2084-2085, 2085-2086, 2086-2087, 2087-2088, 2088-2089, 2089-2090, 2090-2091, 2091-2092, 2092-2093, 2093-2094, 2094-2095, 2095-2096, 2096-2097, 2097-2098, 2098-2099, 2099-2100, 2100-2101, 2101-2102, 2102-2103, 2103-2104, 2104-2105, 2105-2106, 2106-2107, 2107-2108, 2108-2109, 2109-2110, 2110-2111, 2111-2112, 2112-2113, 2113-2114, 2114-2115, 2115-2116, 2116-2117, 2117-2118, 2118-2119, 2119-2120, 2120-2121, 2121-2122, 2122-2123, 2123-2124, 2124-2125, 2125-2126, 2126-2127, 2127-2128, 2128-2129, 2129-2130, 2130-2131, 2131-2132, 2132-2133, 2133-2134, 2134-2135, 2135-2136, 2136-2137, 2137-2138, 2138-2139, 2139-2140, 2140-2141, 2141-2142, 2142-2143, 2143-2144, 2144-2145, 2145-2146, 2146-2147, 2147-2148, 2148-2149, 2149-2150, 2150-2151, 2151-2152, 2152-2153, 2153-2154, 2154-2155, 2155-2156, 2156-2157, 2157-2158, 2158-2159, 2159-2160, 2160-2161, 2161-2162, 2162-2163, 2163-2164, 2164-2165, 2165-2166, 2166-2167, 2167-2168, 2168-2169, 2169-2170, 2170-2171, 2171-2172, 2172-2173, 2173-2174, 2174-2175, 2175-2176, 2176-2177, 2177-2178, 2178-2179, 2179-2180, 2180-2181, 2181-2182, 2182-2183, 2183-2184, 2184-2185, 2185-2186, 2186-2187, 2187-2188, 2188-2189, 2189-2190, 2190-2191, 2191-2192, 2192-2193, 2193-2194, 2194-2195, 2195-2196, 2196-2197, 2197-2198, 2198-2199, 2199-2200, 2200-2201, 2201-2202, 2202-2203, 2203-2204, 2204-2205, 2205-2206, 2206-2207, 2207-2208, 2208-2209, 2209-2210, 2210-2211, 2211-2212, 2212-2213, 2213-2214, 2214-2215, 2215-2216, 2216-2217, 2217-2218, 2218-2219, 2219-2220, 2220-2221, 2221-2222, 2222-2223, 2223-2224, 2224-2225, 2225-2226, 2226-2227, 2227-2228, 2228-2229, 2229-2230, 2230-2231, 2231-2232, 2232-2233, 2233-2234, 2234-2235, 2235-2236, 2236-2237, 2237-2238, 2238-2239, 2239-2240, 2240-2241, 2241-2242, 2242-2243, 2243-2244, 2244-2245, 2245-2246, 2246-2247, 2247-2248, 2248-2249, 2249-2250, 2250-2251, 2251-2252, 2252-2253, 2253-2254, 2254-2255, 2255-2256, 2256-2257, 2257-2258, 2258-2259, 2259-2260, 2260-2261, 2261-2262, 2262-2263, 2263-2264, 2264-2265, 2265-2266, 2266-2267, 2267-2268, 2268-2269, 2269-2270, 2270-2271, 2271-2272, 2272-2273, 2273-2274, 2274-2275, 2275-2276, 2276-2277, 2277-2278, 2278-2279, 2279-2280, 2280-2281, 2281-2282, 2282-2283, 2283-2284, 2284-2285, 2285-2286, 2286-2287, 2287-2288, 2288-2289, 2289-2290, 2290-2291, 2291-2292, 2292-2293, 2293-2294, 2294-2295, 2295-2296, 2296-2297, 2297-2298, 2298-2299, 2299-2300, 2300-2301, 2301-2302, 2302-2303, 2303-2304, 2304-2305, 2305-2306, 2306-2307, 2307-2308, 2308-2309, 2309-2310, 2310-2311, 2311-2312, 2312-2313, 2313-2314, 2314-2315, 2315-2316, 2316-2317, 2317-2318, 2318-2319, 2319-2320, 2320-2321, 2321-2322, 2322-2323, 2323-2324, 2324-2325, 2325-2326, 2326-2327, 2327-2328, 2328-2329, 2329-2330, 2330-2331, 2331-2332, 2332-2333, 2333-2334, 2334-2335, 2335-2336, 2336-2337, 2337-2338, 2338-2339, 2339-2340, 2340-2341, 2341-2342, 2342-2343, 2343-2344, 2344-2345, 2345-2346, 2346-2347, 2347-2348, 2348-2349, 2349-2350, 2350-2351, 2351-2352, 2352-2353, 2353-2354, 2354-2355, 2355-2356, 2356-2357, 2357-2358, 2358-2359, 2359-2360, 2360-2361, 2361-2362, 2362-2363, 2363-2364, 2364-2365, 2365-2366, 2366-2367, 2367-2368, 2368-2369, 2369-2370, 2370-2371, 2371-2372, 2372-2373, 2373-2374, 2374-2375, 2375-2376, 2376-2377, 2377-2378, 2378-2379, 2379-2380, 2380-2381, 23

Notice is hereby given, under section 10 (2) of Act V of 1950, that the above named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 15th day of September 1951. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by writ on or before the said date.

No. 89 of 1921 (No. 1 of 1922 in the title of the Duffell-Nesbitt Case, *Southey*)  
of the Court of the Criminal Justice, North America and Canada.

Györgyi Pálfi, néni Kassia Pálfi, Thakkerben, Anikóval találkozik... *Próbák*

Mature is hereby given, under section 18 (1) of Act No. 1070, that the above named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition stands proved, as of the day of September 1951. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by valid on the said date.

Chicago, 15th August 1951.

G. BRUNIVACHIANI,  
*Optical Sciences*

No. 89 of 1918 (No. 1 of 1918) in the Order of the Official Receiver, Singapore.

Galileo Galilei and Galileo Galilei	1564	1642	Italy	Galileo
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Abdel Samed Sakib, trading under the style of Dabania Sakib and

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court to declare him an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 24th September 1951 for hearing.

No. 18 of 1911 (No. 3 of 1911 on the file of the Provincial Secretary Mysore's Court, Bangalore) in the Court of the General Sessions, Bangalore.

W. Baetjer	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2
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Mz. A. Hople and others	10	10	10	10	Gender-prone (Oxidized)
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Notice is hereby given that the abovesigned petitioner has applied to this Court to declare him to be an insolvent and that the application has been posted to 15th September 1921 for hearing.

No. 94 of 1921 (No. 18 of 1921 in the style of the Dominion of Wales, Glamorgan)  
in the Court of the Official Receiver, Glamorgan.

[illegible]

Prof. Hakkarimannan Kottikal	10	10	10	10	10	Grade
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Notice is hereby given that the aforementioned petitioner has filed this petition to declare him as an insolvent, and that the petition is posted in DWR, September 2003 for hearing.

Respectfully, 17th August 1921.

No. 18 of 1914 is the Order of the Governor, Secretary, Government.

Krishna Apper, Mahabharata Apper and Ramayana Apperall residing at Purnaneni, Tiruvelli taluk. . . . . Students.

Notwithstanding the fact that the shareholders of the corporation are required to pass their date on or before the 15th day of September 1921, failing which said dividend will be declared and distributed without regard to their claims.

Hy. 7 of 1922 (No. 14 of 1922 of the list of the District Military Court, Pskovskaya)  
in the Court of the Criminal Executive Directorate.

T. Nallayappa Pillai, son of Thammaleya Pillai, residing at Perund  
village attached to Kavarayam. Singsami taluk .. .. . Bellur.

Medusa is hereby given that the above mentioned, debtor has, been adjudged, by me as mediator on 17th August 1951, to pay all debts owed by himself to the creditors as hereby referred to, upon three cheques of Rs. 100/- each, on 15th, 20th, & 25th, September, 1951, by depositing or sending by registered post a bill of exchange drawn on the said bank, or cashed on Matras Provincial Railway Station, 1951, accompanied with bank, or cash receipt, together with other documents to substantiate their claims, after which date I shall proceed to pay the same in the order of debt.

3. The debtor has been further directed to apply for his discharge within two years from now.

NO. 65 OF 1921 (No. 2 OF 1921 IN THE FILE OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE, TIRUNELVELI)  
IN THE CHARGE OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, TIRUNELVELI.

Avila Pidal, son of Teobaldo Pidal, Aral Nalder street, Valencia 12. Jalisco

The above-named donor has presented a petition on May 1, 1914 to the Federal District Court for the benefit of the Provisional Government of 1914 and the same has been transferred to me for disposal.

The same is filed by leaving letters on 10th September 1931, at 4 p.m. so adjourned day thereof. Creditors' objections against the application should be filed on or before the said date.

A. BHADRAMANJAYA ATYAR

**W. L. NELSON,**  
General Manager

Vancouver, 24th August 1921.

## 1677734-18

BE THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT AND SESSION JUDGE AT CHINGULPUT.

Present:—HARRIS ARTHUR JACOB, FARRER, B.A., I.O.B., District and Session Judge.

THE NEW DAY OF AUGUST 1938.

Notice is hereby given that there is a vacancy in the House Democratic Committee, Chicago, made, caused by the resignation of M. E. D. Hughesman, now Francis Durn, a retired pleader of this Court and that applications for the said vacancy in the form of a July certified original petition by one or more well-known persons suggesting the name of the candidate with his qualifications and merits, will be received M. E. D. September 1921 and considered on 10th September 1921.

M. J. STEINBERG

Abstracted from:

Chicago, 24th August 1921.

## FINANCIAL NOTIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA  
OF THE 4th AUGUST 1901.

[illegible]

Forests age, 15-80; Bank rate, 8 per cent

The above features about *collected*

Deposits in London	..	..	..	£15,100
Advances in London	..	..	..	£875,300
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	..	..	..	£80,500
			Total	£970,900

M. H. Y. CHAN AND J. H.

39. M. MURRAY, *CHIC*

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

## TREASURY BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(For description of rows see.)

	On the last day of April 1971	On the last day of May 1971	On the last day of June 1971	On the last day of July 1971
In reserve treasuries at Columbia, Danbury and Madison.	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
In other treasuries	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
At sold. of Government of the Bank of New York	\$1,075,865	\$,846,410	\$,842,298	\$,811,020
Fidelity Bonds ..	" "	" "	" "	" "
Deposits of Government at branches of the Federal Reserve Banks ..	" "	" "	" "	" "
Imperial Bank ..	" "	" "	" "	" "
Total ..	\$4,638,364	\$4,383,877	\$4,113,774	\$3,876,626
Total ..	\$10,786,688	\$10,830,300	\$10,977,008	\$10,828,882

Madison, 20th August 1821.

W. D. WOOLAM

Dr. W. S. Caldwell,  
City of Cleveland—General





Notice is hereby given that *Sanjiva Tank* Post Book No. 10081 is favour of *Perampal Kates* pledged to the *Executive Engineer, Water Control Division*, has been' remaining' unclaimed in this office.

The amount now outstanding in the above Post Book is Rs. 2-6-0 (interest). If the above Post Book be not claimed within three months from the date of this notification, steps will be taken to credit the amount to Government.

W. J. DAVIS,

*Executive Engineer, Water Control Division.*

Cobbat, 10th August 1921.

It is hereby notified that a sum of Rs. 24-5-0 being the amount due to *Selvaraj Reddy* an agent of the local M.D. for the work of "Maintaining Colours" left back from 22-5 to 23-5 to the standard work "has been credited to deposit in the accounts of the division from March 1920 on the piece-work referred to in 4448. The amount will be credited to *Pravinlal Reddy*, 2nd class agent within a period of three years from the date of this notification.

A. E. PERNS,

*Executive Engineer, Census Division.*

Tanjore, 26th August 1921.

A sum of Rs. 2-4-0 (amount four only) is due to female cook *Chelagund* who worked at *Govindam* *Brickfields* during the period 30th April 1921 to 3th May 1921.

If *Chelagund* is not claimed within three months from the date of this notification, the amount will be credited to Government.

V. HART,

*Executive Engineer, South Peninsular Division.*

Chepauk, 25th August 1921.

#### CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

The *Rejakkamudy* subdivision having jurisdiction over the town works at *Rejakkamudy*, *Comman, Poldam, Piddam, Tatt, Namp, Chokkaram, Chokkaram, etc.*, in the *Lower Godevard* now attached to *Godavari* *Northam* division, will, with effect from 26th August 1921, be transferred to *Tank* *Rejakkamudy* *Subdivision*, *I Circle* (headquarters *Rejakkamudy*).

All communications relating to works in *Rejakkamudy* subdivision, which cannot reach this office on or before the 26th August 1921, should be addressed to the *Executive Engineer, Tank* *Rejakkamudy* *Subdivision*.

E. E. MARIETTE,

*Executive Engineer, Coleridge Division Division.*

Dordrecht, 26th August 1921.

### MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

#### REPORT OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a deserter or absconder without leave from the *Signal Training Centre and Depot*, based at *Jubbulpore*, 25th 26th day of August 1921.

Number, rank and name, 211150, *Signaller* *Ken H.*; age, 31 years and 216 days; height, 5 feet 8½ inches; colour of complexion, dark; hair, brown; eyes, blue; trade, master cyclist; date of enlistment, 12th June 1907; place of enlistment, *Whitehall, London*; parish and county in which born, *Willingborough, near Southampton*; date of desertion or absence, 26th August 1921; place of desertion or absence, *Jubbulpore*; believed to have been seen walking along the railway line from *Jubbulpore* in the direction of *Bombay*.

E. E. HUMPHRIES, *Captain and Adjutant,*

*Signal Training Centre and Depot.*

Report of a deserter or absconder without leave from the 104th Battery, *R.F.A.*, based at *Lahore* *Comman*, 25th 26th day of August 1921.

Number, rank and name, 103824, *Quartermaster* *John Thomas*; age, 38 years 36 months; height, 5 feet 6 inches; colour of complexion, dark; hair, dark brown; eyes, blue; trade, baker; date of enlistment, 12th May 1901; place of enlistment, *Stamford-on-Tyne*; parish and county in which born, *Harfield, North, Westmorland*; date of desertion or absence, 16th August 1921; place of desertion or absence, *Lahore Cantonment, Punjab*; rank, woman's hand and "Carriage" issued or right hand, under three years' service.

[Signature],

*Commanding 104th Battery, R.F.A.*

### POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

#### POSSIBLE TELEPHONE.

Office of a person of Rs. 100 to any person giving any information (including the name of the person) to the *Executive Engineer, Water Control Division, O.S. Division*.

A reward of Rs. 100 will be paid to any person giving any information leading to the arrest of *K. V. Krishnamoorthy*, late sub-postmaster, *O.S. Division*, who absconded on the 26th July 1921.

also having misappropriated Government money to the extent of Rs. 1,728-3-8. The abettor's descriptive particulars are given below:—

(1) Name, K. V. Kanchanaswamy Row; (2) Father's name, K. Venkataswamy; (3) age and religion, Thiruvannamalai, Madras district; (4) race, Hindu; (5) name, Krishna Krishna; (6) age, 35 years; (7) height, 5' 8"; (8) marks of identification, a mole on the right shoulder the upper, a mole on the back below the neck; and a mole on the nose above the right nostril.

2. The information should be communicated confidentially to Mr. R. M. Ghose, Deputy Postmaster-General, Madras.

Madras, 16th August 1921.

A. W. LANK STAN,  
Postmaster-General.

### MARINE NOTIFICATION.

SHIPS OF TONNAGE arrived at, and departed from, the Port of Madras from the 1st to the 27th August 1921.

#### ARRIVALS.

Date.	Arrived at Madras.	Name of vessel.	Tonnage.	Master.	Where from.	Birth completed.
Aug. 21	Arrived	S.S. "Pipha"	3,452	E. J. Jones	Switzerland	No. 1.
" 22	Do	S.S. "Hilango"	3,458	T. G. W. W. W.	Switzerland	No. 2.
" 24	Do	S.S. "Yam"	3,461	P. L. P. L.	Switzerland	No. 3.
" 26	Do	S.S. "Hilango"	3,458	E. J. Jones	Switzerland	No. 4.
" 28	Do	S.S. "Yam"	3,461	P. L. P. L.	Switzerland	No. 5.
" 29	Do	S.S. "Hilango"	3,458	E. J. Jones	Switzerland	No. 6.
" 30	Do	S.S. "Yam"	3,461	P. L. P. L.	Switzerland	No. 7.
" 31	Do	S.S. "Hilango"	3,458	E. J. Jones	Switzerland	No. 8.
" 1	Do	S.S. "Yam"	3,461	P. L. P. L.	Switzerland	No. 9.

#### DEPARTURES.

Date.	Arrived at Madras.	Name of vessel.	Tonnage.	Master.	Where to.	Birth completed.
Aug. 21	Departed	S.S. "Pipha"	3,452	E. J. Jones	Switzerland	No. 1.
" 22	Do	S.S. "Hilango"	3,458	T. G. W. W. W.	Switzerland	No. 2.
" 24	Do	S.S. "Yam"	3,461	P. L. P. L.	Switzerland	No. 3.
" 26	Do	S.S. "Hilango"	3,458	E. J. Jones	Switzerland	No. 4.
" 28	Do	S.S. "Yam"	3,461	P. L. P. L.	Switzerland	No. 5.
" 29	Do	S.S. "Hilango"	3,458	E. J. Jones	Switzerland	No. 6.
" 30	Do	S.S. "Yam"	3,461	P. L. P. L.	Switzerland	No. 7.
" 31	Do	S.S. "Hilango"	3,458	E. J. Jones	Switzerland	No. 8.
" 1	Do	S.S. "Yam"	3,461	P. L. P. L.	Switzerland	No. 9.

B = British.

Harbour Office, Madras,  
29th August 1921.

R. W. COOPER,  
Acting Deputy Commissioner of the Port.

### OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEASE FOR TODDY-DRAWING FROM THE COCONUT TREES IN THE COMPOUND OF THE GOVERNMENT GENERAL HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

A public auction for the lease of coconut trees in the compound of the General Hospital, Madras, for toddy-drawing for a period of one year, commencing from 1st October 1921, will be held in the office of the Assistant Medical Officer of the General Hospital on Thursday the 1st September 1921 at 10 a.m. by the undersigned.

H-10

2. Persons who desire to bid at the auction shall deposit Rs. 50 previously in advance.
3. The highest bidder will have the lease reserving however the right of stopping or requiring the lot to be superintended without engaging any reason for his action.
4. The successful bidder shall pay at once half the amount of bid and the remaining half in five monthly instalments commencing from the following November.
5. The deposits of unsuccessful bidders shall, at the close of the auction, be returned to them.
6. The successful bidder shall, within three days of the auction, execute the necessary agreement in the form appended below for the use, failing which the sale will be cancelled and his deposit forfeited. The lease will be made at his risk.
7. After the execution of the agreement, the deposit made by the successful bidder will either be adjusted towards his due or be refunded to him if necessary.

## FORM.

**AGREEMENT REGARDING THE LEASE OF GROUNDS OF ANY OTHER THING IF THE SUPERVISOR OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, MADRAS**

Agreement entered into by \_\_\_\_\_, residing at door No. \_\_\_\_\_, street \_\_\_\_\_, in the village of \_\_\_\_\_, Madras taluk, with the Superintendent, General Hospital, Madras.

The lease for one year commencing from 1st October 1931 of the grounds and account trees standing in the compound of the General Hospital, Madras, being Government property having been sold and brought in by me at a public auction held on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1931 for Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ (in words \_\_\_\_\_) which amount has been paid by me in full. I agree to hold myself to the following conditions in the enjoyment of the said grounds:—

- (1) I shall refrain from cutting in any manner and the tender leaves having at least nine more years about them.
- (2) I shall allow the trees to be tapped and toddy to be drawn only by licensed tappers.
- (3) I shall be entitled to tap trees and to cut leaves subject to item (1) and gather manure.
- (4) (a) I shall bind myself not to tap all trees at one time, but will tap them alternately during the half-year of the current year, thereby the trees which have been tapped once during the first half will not be tapped again during the second half and also that the trees which have been untapped during the first half are not cut again during the second half. Failure to adhere to any of these conditions will make me liable to pay to Government a penal rent of Rs. 15 for each tree so tapped or cut.
- (5) I shall tap no tree less than 5 feet in height.
- (6) I shall not be entitled to compensation for any loss withers from the operation of the leaves or trees for public purposes.
- (7) It is never to my knowledge that any person drawing toddy has committed breach of the Above law, it shall be my duty to bring the fact to the notice of the Superintendent or of an Assistant Officer.
- (8) I shall bind myself to such other conditions as may be prescribed from time to time by the Superintendent.
- (9) Breach of any of the conditions of the lease shall entitle the Superintendent to cancel it or to fine me a sum not exceeding Rs. 5 for each such breach.
- (10) If any such fine be not paid by me, the Superintendent may recover it from me in the same manner as if it were an amount of land revenue.

**தென்மாவட்டத்தில் கட்டு கட்டத்தென்று மாவட்ட அமைச்சர்தம்மேதென்று  
கருவர்த்தித் துறை.**

தலை 1931-க்குப் பிற்பாடு 10. மாவட்டத்திலுள்ள 10 மாவட்டத்திலுள்ள தென்மாவட்டத்தில் கட்டு கட்டத்தென்று மாவட்ட அமைச்சர்தம்மேதென்று கருவர்த்தித் துறை. 1931-க்குப் பிற்பாடு 10. மாவட்டத்திலுள்ள 10 மாவட்டத்திலுள்ள தென்மாவட்டத்தில் கட்டு கட்டத்தென்று மாவட்ட அமைச்சர்தம்மேதென்று கருவர்த்தித் துறை.

1. மாவட்டத்திலுள்ள 10 மாவட்டத்திலுள்ள தென்மாவட்டத்தில் கட்டு கட்டத்தென்று மாவட்ட அமைச்சர்தம்மேதென்று கருவர்த்தித் துறை.
2. கட்டு கட்டத்தென்று மாவட்ட அமைச்சர்தம்மேதென்று கருவர்த்தித் துறை.
3. கட்டு கட்டத்தென்று மாவட்ட அமைச்சர்தம்மேதென்று கருவர்த்தித் துறை.
4. கட்டு கட்டத்தென்று மாவட்ட அமைச்சர்தம்மேதென்று கருவர்த்தித் துறை.
5. கட்டு கட்டத்தென்று மாவட்ட அமைச்சர்தம்மேதென்று கருவர்த்தித் துறை.
6. கட்டு கட்டத்தென்று மாவட்ட அமைச்சர்தம்மேதென்று கருவர்த்தித் துறை.
7. கட்டு கட்டத்தென்று மாவட்ட அமைச்சர்தம்மேதென்று கருவர்த்தித் துறை.
8. கட்டு கட்டத்தென்று மாவட்ட அமைச்சர்தம்மேதென்று கருவர்த்தித் துறை.
9. கட்டு கட்டத்தென்று மாவட்ட அமைச்சர்தம்மேதென்று கருவர்த்தித் துறை.
10. கட்டு கட்டத்தென்று மாவட்ட அமைச்சர்தம்மேதென்று கருவர்த்தித் துறை.



7. The successful tenderer, after receiving information that his tender has been accepted, must supply the articles in bulk before the prescribed date, failing which his earnest-money will be forfeited to Government.

8. Samples of the different articles must be forwarded by each tenderer along with his tender. The samples of the accepted tenderer will be sealed and lodged in the office of the Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital.

9. The Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, reserves to himself the right to reject any tender or to decline to accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the successful tenderer without assigning any reason for doing so.

10. Tenders containing items manifestly below the market value of articles will be summarily rejected.

11. Every specification in the tender must invariably be indicated by the tenderer, failing which the tender will be rejected.

12. The tenderer should attach a certificate to his tender or tenders to the following effect:—  
“I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest-money refunded to Government in case of my failure to undertake the tender.”

#### REQUIREMENTS

##### Non-perishable articles.

Description of articles.	Quantity required.	Description of articles.	Quantity required.
Group No. 1.		Group No. 1—cont.	
Coffee, prime, best sort, in tin, to be supplied monthly at the rate of 100 lb.	1,500	* Gunterley seeds .. .. .	25
Tea, best sort .. .. .	50	Greenia seeds .. .. .	25
Sugar, brown, best quality .. .. .	1,250	* Rice .. .. .	1,000
Sugar, white, best sort .. .. .	100	Shard seed, country .. .. .	25
Group No. 2.		Paper, blank .. .. .	50
Oil, kerosene, M.T., in tin .. .. .	250	Salt, white .. .. .	25
Group No. 3.		Cumari, good and clean, without seeds .. .. .	1,000
Asafetida .. .. .	25	Tamarind .. .. .	25
Barley .. .. .	25	Yambean .. .. .	25
Black gram, broken .. .. .	25	Group No. 4.	
Chick pea, best sort .. .. .	25	* Rice, best sort, good and clean .. .. .	25,000
		* Rice, raw, broken, good and clean .. .. .	15,000

\* All the quantities of lentils, shell and articles to be supplied one week after the acceptance of tender and the other two weeks later.

† The quantity of rice broken and also raw to be supplied one month after the acceptance of tender and the other two weeks later.

Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras,  
15th August 1918.

B. K. WRIGLEY, Major, I.C.S.,  
Acting Superintendent.

#### TENDER FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET, ETC.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders to dispense will be received up to 5-30 a.m. on Friday, 14th September 1918, by the Superintendent, Government Lascar Hospital, Madras, for the supply of the following articles:—

First, articles.—Consists of articles which must be supplied in bulk within seven days after acceptance of tender or in quantities as required within the time specified. Payment will be made on bills as soon after receipt as possible.

2. The articles required are detailed in the schedule annexed, and information as to supplies, etc., may be had on personal application at the hospital.

3. A separate tender must be sent in for each article.

4. Tenders will be opened by the Superintendent at the Government Lascar Hospital at the appointed time in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

5. Tenders to be accompanied “Dish, shalabi,” and on the reverse the words “Tenders for Lascar Hospital” written. Each tender must contain not only the names, but the total value of each item of supply entered in a separate column, the items to which must be totalled up showing the aggregate value of each article tender.

6. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit (in Government promissory-notes or Bank receipts) or earnest money of the amount named against each article. When several articles are tendered for, one Bank receipt for the total amount of earnest money will be received. In default of such deposit the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the time fixed for the opening of tenders. No cash will be received. This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers immediately and to the others as soon as they have made their supplies.

7. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw his tender for the space of thirty days from the date thereof, and, in the event of his so doing, his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

8. No advance of cash to be made to the tenderer.

9. Bills on presentation will be passed by the Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster for payment at the Madras Bank after the delivery of the articles.

10. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right to decline to accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the successful tenderer without assigning any reason for so doing.

11. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

12. Government promissory notes lodged as earnest-money shall not be returned on the day tenders are called for, but shall remain at the order of the Government, who may appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O. No. 2258, dated 11th March 1929, authority to that effect being duly issued in the authorized or other document required by the tenderer.

13. With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraph No. 12 the tenderer should attach a certificate to his tender to the following effect:—

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest money, if a Government promissory note or bank certificate, deposited in Government in case of my failure to deliver the material; I further undertake to supply a quantity of any article equal to 25 per cent in excess of that specified in my tender and at the same rate should I be required to do so by the Superintendent."

14. No article shall be supplied to the station except on authority signed by the Superintendent or by some responsible person authorized by him in writing to do so.

15. Samples are not required unless called for. When called for, they must be sent in writing time days. If approved and tender accepted, the samples received will be accepted as part of the requirement. If rejected, the samples will be paid for at the tender rate. Tenderers not complying in any way equal to the approved sample. The opinion of the Superintendent to be final in the event.

#### SCHEDULE.

(24.) *Article.* Bulk supplies. Quantities noted in this group represent six months' supply.

Article.	Probable quantity required.	Current market.	Article.	Probable quantity required.	Current market.
Butter	50	45	Tea, good	50	30
Raw, white	1,500	35	Tea, medium, good	50	150
Eggs	25	2	Cocoa	50	12
Chicken, good	300	15	Wheat, medium, good	1,000	150
Chicken, fresh and good	1,000	30	Wheat, good	1,000	80
Condensed	150	6	Maize	50	10
Coffee, good	1,200	20	Sugar	500	12
Pepper, good	50	10	Arachut	50	80
Tin, good	2,000	15			
Wheat	300	7			

Remarks:—If the whole of available articles included in one tender, the lot will be considered as a tender deposit.

\* The first lot must be supplied in October 1931 and the second January 1932.

to be supplied.

Genl. LACROIX, H. W. McCULLY HAYES, M.A., C.B., D.F.W., D.S.O., D.S.M.,  
Madras, 14th August 1931.

Dependent.

#### TENDER FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 10 a.m. on Friday, the 26th September 1931, by the Superintendent, Government Lagoon Hospital, for the supply of articles as per annexed schedule, viz:—

Schedule A comprising of articles which must be supplied in bulk within seven days from date of order. Payments will be made in full after delivery. Samples of all articles may be seen at the hospital between 7 and 10 a.m.

1. The rate for each article must be separately quoted in the tender and the total value of the lot of supply entered in a separate column; the items in which must be itemized up, showing the aggregate value of each entire tender.

2. If the successful tenderer for any articles specified in schedule A shall fail to deliver the same within seven days from date of the order, his earnest-money will be forfeited to Government.

3. Tenders, which should be in duplicate, must be accompanied with samples of each article tendered for, these of rice being at least one measure. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in a deposit account equal to 10 per cent of the total value of the tender, and in default of such deposit the tender will be rejected; nor will any tender be accepted after the appointed hour and date. No cash deposit can be received. The deposit will be returned in the successful tenderer.

4. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw his tender for the space of 30 days from the date thereof; and in the event of his so doing, his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

5. No advance of cash will be made to tenderers.

6. The contract must not be made without the express sanction in writing of the Superintendent.

7. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right to reject any tender or to declare to accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the tenderer without assigning any reason for so doing.

8. Bills on promissories will be passed by the Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster for payment at the Imperial Bank of Madras after delivery of the articles.

9. With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraph, the tenderer should attach a certificate to his tender to the following effect:—

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest-money deposited in Government in case of my failure to deliver the tender. I further undertake to supply a quantity of any article equal to 25 per cent in excess of that specified in my tender and at the same rate, should I be required to do so by the Superintendent."

## SCHEDULE A.

No.	Name of article.	Quality.	Quantity meas. of ton.	No.	Name of article.	Quality.	Quantity meas. of ton.
1	Assessment	Good quality	30	13	Paper	1st. best. 100.0	50
2	Cooley	.. ..	120	14	.. ..	100.0	50
3	Cooley	.. ..	120	15	.. ..	100.0	50
4	Cooley	.. ..	120	16	.. ..	100.0	50
5	Cooley	.. ..	120	17	.. ..	100.0	50
6	Cooley	.. ..	120	18	.. ..	100.0	50
7	Cooley	.. ..	120	19	.. ..	100.0	50
8	Cooley	.. ..	120	20	.. ..	100.0	50
9	Cooley	.. ..	120	21	.. ..	100.0	50
10	Cooley	.. ..	120	22	.. ..	100.0	50
11	Cooley	.. ..	120	23	.. ..	100.0	50

All articles to be supplied as required, within the following limits.

Contracted by the Hospital, Madras,  
18th August 1880.

M. RAMANUJAM PILLAI,  
Superintendent.

## AUCTION SALE NOTICE.

As the Board has ordered the sale of the materials of the buildings, etc., of the late Kottangudi Battery and required by any department, the public are hereby informed that the following materials of the buildings and price will be sold in public auction at Kottangudi on the 2nd day of October 1880 by the Inspector of Salt, Akbari and Customs Department, Kottangudi Circle, subject to the following conditions:

1. A deposit of Rs. 5 in cash or in security notes must be made by each bidder before bidding and will be received by the selling officer.

2. The selling officer may at his discretion refuse to accept the bid of any person on the ground of inadequacy or for any other valid reason.

3. The bid will be received down to the highest bidder or if the highest bid is rejected for the reasons set forth, or if the next highest bid will be accepted. In case of dispute, the selling officer's decision shall be final. The sale will be subject to confirmation by the Board, who shall be at liberty to accept or reject any bid.

4. The person whose bid is accepted shall deposit within a week from the date of receipt of the notice of acceptance of the bid and failure to do so will result in forfeiture of the bid and forfeiture of the deposit.

5. The buildings and gates should be promptly dismantled after receipt of orders of confirmation and payment of duty and a receipt is not due from the date of payment will be allowed for their removal, failing which the materials or gates remaining will be retained to Government who shall take steps for their removal or destruction.

6. The purchaser will abide by all orders which may be issued from time to time by the selling officer for removal of the materials of the buildings or gates.

7. Successful bidders will have no right whatever to the land on which the buildings stand.

Intending purchasers are directed to correspond with the Inspector of Salt, Kottangudi Circle, for any further information required by them.

List of materials to be sold in this late Kottangudi Battery, Kottangudi Circle.

- (a) Civil office—old buildings.
- (b) Sub-Inspector's and Clerk's quarters—
  - (1) Clerk's quarters—dismantled.
  - (2) Sub-Inspector's quarters—northern row two rooms in one block dismantled.
  - (3) Sub-Inspector's quarters—northern row two rooms in one block dismantled.
  - (4) Sub-Inspector's quarters—north-western row two rooms in one block dismantled.
  - (5) Eastern block used as post office at present dismantled.
- (c) Gates—
  - (1) Northern row—entirely dismantled.
  - (2) to (3) Southern row—entirely dismantled.
  - (4) to (5) Southern row—entirely dismantled.
- (d) Civil office—old and new—dismantled on platform.
- (e) Sub-Inspector's quarters—dismantled on platform.
- (f) Sub-Inspector's quarters—dismantled on platform.
- (g) Sub-Inspector's quarters—dismantled on platform.
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Gates—
 

- (1) Sub-Inspector's quarters—dismantled on platform.
- (2) Sub-Inspector's quarters—dismantled on platform.
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- (70) Sub-Inspector's quarters—dismantled on platform.
- (71) Sub-Inspector's quarters—dismantled on platform.
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- (98) Sub-Inspector's quarters—dismantled on platform.
- (99) Sub-Inspector's quarters—dismantled on platform.
- (100) Sub-Inspector's quarters—dismantled on platform.

Office of the Inspector, Salt and Akbari Revenue,  
Kottangudi Circle, 18th August 1880.

M. SUBBARAJA KUNAN,  
Superintendent.





- CHARTERED LIST OF FORMS OFFICIAL IN MADRAS PROVINCE (with Chap.), issued up to 1st August 1921. Imperial Ed. Paper cover. Anns 118 p.
- LIST SHOWING THE RANKS OF THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES CONCERNING THE ANNUAL REGISTRATION NOTIFICATIONS IN THE REGISTRATION DISTRICT. Occupied also Nos. 2 to 13 in North Ann. No. 12 in Singapore and Tanjong. Each Vol. 2 (5 p.).
- CRIME OFFENSES OFFICIAL CALENDAR FOR 1921-1922. Royal Ed. Paper cover. An. 12 (1 a. 8 p.).
- DEFENDMENT TRAINING COLLEGE CALCUTTA, BARRACKS, 1921-1922. Royal Ed. Paper cover. An. 22 (2 a.).
- DEFENDMENT ACTS OFFICIAL CALENDAR FOR 1921-1922. Demy Ed. Paper cover. An. 12 (2 a.).
- MADRAS PROVINCE BARRACKS, Vol. XII. Report No. 2 statistical analysis of an inquiry taking department of Madras, 18/24 Report No. 4 Reports on the methods of inquiry and supply of fish in the towns of the Madras district. Royal Ed. Paper cover. Each An. 4 (1 a.); Vol. XIII. Report No. 1 Administrative Report for the year 1920-1921. Royal Ed. Paper cover. An. 4 (1 a. 8 p.); Report No. 2 Research on fishing. Royal Ed. Paper cover. An. 12 (2 a. 8 p.).
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- TAMIL HIGHER STUDY OF LEGISLATION IN THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PONDICHERRY DURING 1920. Royal Ed. Part 2 (5 p.).
- MADRAS PROVINCE, DRAFTS AND MEMORANDA REGISTRATION MANUAL, 1921. Imperial Ed. Board. An. 1-2 (7 a. 8 p.).
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- MADRAS QUARTERS OFFICIAL. Issued up to 1st July 1921. Royal Ed. Paper cover. No. 1 (2 a. 8 p.).
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- KODUMBURU CRIMINAL CALENDAR FOR 1921-22. Demy Ed. Paper cover. An. 22 (3 a.).
- CRIMINAL JUSTICE DEPARTMENT. Vol. I, Nos. 1 to 12 Nov. 1921. Royal Ed. An. 2-2-2 (2 a.) per vol.
- LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DURING, Vol. I, Nos. 1 to 15 Nov. 1921. Royal Ed. Paper cover. An. 15-5-5 (An. 1-5-5) per vol.
- MONTHLY LIST OF CIVIL SUPPLIES. Issued up to 1st August 1921. Royal Ed. Paper cover. An. 2 (2 a.).
- DAILY TRAILER LIST OF LEGISLATION IN THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PONDICHERRY, Issued up to 1st July 1921. Royal Ed. Paper cover. An. 2 (2 a.).
- MADRAS PARLIAMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE REGISTRATION. Addenda and Corrigenda. Nos. 37 and 28. Each Anns 1 (5 p.). No. 38. Part 2 (5 p.).
- DRUGS OF THE MADRAS PROVINCE. 1920 Ed. Corrections slip Nos. 41 and 42 to Volume I; Nos. 17 and 28 to Volume II. Each Part 2 (5 p.).
- MADRAS PROVINCE, DRAFTS AND MEMORANDA REGISTRATION MANUAL, 1921. First and second list of amendments. Each Part 2 (5 p.).
- MADRAS PROVINCE, DRAFTS AND MEMORANDA REGISTRATION MANUAL, Part II. Eleventh list of amendments. An. 1-6 (8 p.). Part I, Revised, 1921. First list of amendments. Part 2 (5 p.).
- LANGUAGE SURVEY OF INDIA. Volume I. Specimens of Languages of the Dravidian family. Royal 4 to Cloth. 1921. An. 6-6 (An. 1-1).
- MADRAS LAW COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR 1921-22. Royal Ed. Paper cover. An. 22 (1 a. 6 p.).
- CHARTERED LIST AND DEFENDMENT ACTS OF LEGISLATION IN THE GOVERNMENT OF PONDICHERRY. Issued up to 30th June 1921. Royal Ed. Paper cover. An. 1-4. (2 a. 8 p.).
- INDIA ACT VI of 1921. Indian Province. Footstep India. Tamil. Anns 1 (8 p.) and Kannada An. 1-2 (2 p.).
- INDIA ACT XLIX of 1921. Auxiliary Force. Footstep India. Telugu. Anns 1 (8 p.).
- INDIA ACT IX of 1921. Enemy Branch. Footstep India. Tamil and Malayalam. Each Part 6 (8 p.).
- MADRAS ACT XIII of 1920. Madras District Municipalities (amendment). Footstep India. Kannada Part 2 (8 p.).

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## VACANCIES

APPLICANTS are invited from candidates who have passed Metropolitan Examination or who possess completed Secondary School-leaving certificate and have been declared to be suitable for admission to the University course, and who have passed Zvezdovskiy Elementary grade (25 or more grade points) for a sub. 100, sub. 1's part in the exam on a salary of the 30 (pay the 25 plus temporary allowance of the 10) which is likely to become permanent in course of time.

2. School final certificates will state in their appendices the number of marks obtained by them in the public examination, the moderated marks, the percentage and school average in each subject. The application should contain a declaration that the marks are correct.

Name and family (name in full), caste or religion, residence, age, relations in public service, landed property, past and present occupation and length of service if it be a public enterprise and examination passed (specify year).

Applicants should reach the undersigned on or before 20th September 1991.

District Muzoff's Court, Kaniok,  
Mellors. 4th August 1921.

W. CHAKRAPANI SAHOO,  
Pune, India

Applicants are invited for a Typist's post on St. 55-1-43 in the District Forest Office, West Calcutta, from candidates who have passed Typewriting test in Elementary grade. The appointment is likely to be for long.

20th APRIL 1921.

J. A. MARTIN,  
District Agent, East Outpost

Applicants are invited from qualified bands for the post of a Midwife permanently vacant in the Laysi Paoli Hospital, Hono, Sakae district, as a part of the 15th month. The applicant should state her age, previous appointments, if any, and also submit diploma and medical certificates with her application.

Malaya, 13th August 1921.

J. DEVASUKUMARAN,  
Acting District Engineer and Railway Officer.

Assurances are issued from members only qualified under the attendance rules for the past year of blood debt for the Remission Period. Cliffie (Mrs.) Collins (Mrs.) Collins, on a salary of \$20.30 plus 16 temporary addition plus 3 (total) allowance for work with blood feeding allowance was on tour. The pay of the party is very closely to be raised with reference to No. 131, Pleasant, dated 10th July 1912, relating to the reorganization of the clerical staff. The post is pleasant and the salary of present has one year out it is fairly to become permanently. Personal and professional work of the party is very close to the work of the Remission Department will be performed. There clearly is no need to be paid and their application through proper channel. Applications will be received by the undersigned as on 1st February 1913.

12th August 2016.

J. RAJAPPA AYYAR,  
General Secret. Officer, Madras District

Appointments are invited from candidates who are qualified under Public Service Commission for employment in this unit as such, i.e., class GS-10 plus 10. The appointments are likely to become permanent. Preference will be given to non-Brahmins and those with the additional qualifications of typewriting and shorthand.

District Municipal Court, Panama, Col.,  
14th August 1917.

Dr. B. KUMARNA AYYAR,  
District Magistrate

Applicants are needed from individuals who are fully qualified for the job of Draftsman on No. 20-2-20 plus temporary allowance of No. 19 which will fall vacant in the office shortly. The number will last for six months.

Palace, 20th August 1873.

T NARAYANA AYYAR,  
District Forest Officer, Central Division

Persons who have had some experience in the department will be preferred.

Halliday, David. August 1999.

F. O. L. CULPE,  
Executive Engineer, R.M. & S. Division

Announcements are invited from candidates who have passed at least the Elementary Examination in Typewriting for the post of Typist temporarily vacant for two months. Salary Rs. 25-5-25 plus temporary allowance of Rs. 15.

Accrington, 25th August 1921.

A. J. CUMMINGS,  
District and General Judge.

### PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after 2nd September 1921, I intend moving the High Court to sue as a Vakil thereof.  
Madras, 2nd August 1921.

A. RAMANWAMI AYYANGAR.

On or after 12th September 1921, I intend moving the High Court to sue as a Vakil thereof.  
Rajapett, 2nd August 1921.

G. K. SUBRAMANIAM.

On or after 1st September 1921, I intend moving the High Court to sue as a Vakil thereof.  
Tuljapour, 2nd August 1921.

S. S. SUBRAMANIAM AYYAR.

On or after 15th September 1921, I intend moving the High Court to sue as a Vakil thereof.  
Mylapore, 4th August 1921.

D. SWAMINATHAN, B.A., B.L.

On or after 30th September 1921, I intend moving the High Court to sue as a Vakil thereof.  
Madras, 19th August 1921.

H. S. RAJA AYYANGAR.

On or after 7th September 1921, I intend moving the High Court to sue as a Vakil thereof.  
Madras, 14th August 1921.

K. ACHYUTA MENON.

On or after 14th September 1921, I intend moving the High Court to sue as a Vakil thereof.  
Madras, 21st Augt 1921.

V. GOVINDARAJU.

I, B. Sundaralingam, shall henceforth be known as B. Sundaram.  
Madras, 15th August 1921.

B. SUNDARALINGAM, First L.M.P., Madras.

I, M. Christman Rao, shall henceforth be known as K. Sridal Christman Rao.  
Chennai, 25th August 1921.

K. SRIKESAVARA RAO.

### THE ORIENTAL TRADING BANK, LIMITED, VILAKKAVASAM.

Whereas—It is hereby notified that by a special resolution passed by the company on 21st August 1921, it is resolved that the aforementioned company be wound up voluntarily under section 263 (b) of Act VII, 1913, and that M.R. S. Sathyanarayana Rao is appointed as liquidator.

B. K. SWAMY,  
Managing Director.

NOTES.—It is hereby notified that the creditors' meeting of the Oriental Trading Bank, Limited, Tambaram, will be held in the premises of its registered office at 2 p.m. on the 17th September 1921. Your presence is invited either by proxy or by person to discuss on various matters relating to the company.

S. SATHYANARAYANA,  
Liquidator.

Tambaram, 24th August 1921.

### ESTATE OF MR. DAVID WILHELM HENSON, AT, L.O.B. (DECEASED).

The Administrator of the Estate of Mr. David Wilhelms Henson, Knight, L.O.B., formerly of Mysore and late of Blackbuck House Doodysbrook in the County of Dublin is informed who died on or about the 18th day of October 1920 at Blackbuck House Doodysbrook abroad, hereby gives notice to all creditors and other persons having claims against the said Estate to send particulars in writing of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 7th day of September 1921 at High Court House, Madras, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice and the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said Mr. David Wilhelms Henson, deceased, or any part thereof as distributed to any person in payment of claims of which he shall not then have had notice.

Madras, 2nd August 1921.

M. HENRYWELL,  
Administrator.

### ESTATE OF MRS. MARY ANTONIA STUART (DECEASED).

The Administrator of the Estate of Mrs. Mary Antonia Stuart, late of 154, Arundel Road, Ansonby, in the County of Kent, formerly of (London, E), Waverley Road, South Sea, in the County of Hants, England, widow, who died at 154, Arundel Road aforesaid, on or about the 19th day of February 1921, hereby gives notice to all creditors and other persons having claims against the said estate in and particulars in writing of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 10th day of September 1921 at High Court House, Madras, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of



214. Read again Resolution No. 83, Finance (Marine) dated the 31st March 1921, concerning, *Salaries*, a time scale of pay for harbour masters with effect from 1st April 1920.

Resolved that, as required by the Act, the Board hereby confirm the calculation, according to the length of service of each harbour master, of the initial pay on the time scale of from 12 service to 1st April 1920.

215. Read again Resolution No. 84, dated the 18th December 1919, granting to Mr. J. G. Ford, the Trust's first Assistant Traffic Manager, an annual combined leave of which he availed himself from the 1st May 1920. Read also a representation from Mr. Ford on the subject of the leave and note thereon by the Chairman.

Resolved that the six months' combined leave be treated as two months and fifteen days privilege leave and three months and fifteen days, Furlough on full average salary.

216. Read again Resolution No. 85, dated the 17th June 1921, concerning two months' privilege leave to Clerk S. Southern Ayer, of the Customs Department. Read also note by the Chief Assistant recommending an application from the clerk for a month's extension of his leave.

Resolved that the extension of the leave applied for be granted.

217. Received, on the recommendation of the Chairman, to confirm the *Salary*, with effect from 1st February 1921, of the pay of the 121st-122 staff, schedule stephens Nos. 210 and 251 under "A. Furlough" at Rs. 60 and 20 respectively and of Nos. 8, 17, 15 and 14 under "1. General Charges, (ii) Engineering," the first on Rs. 210 and the others on Rs. 140.

218. Read a letter, dated the 22nd July 1921, from Lieut. W. G. Churchill, R. N. R., a relative of the late Lieut. R. P. Campbell, a Harbour Master, applying for an allowance or compensation to the latter's mother.

Resolved that Lieut. Churchill be informed that the Trustees regret that they are unable to comply with his request as the Madras Port Trust Act does not give power for the payment of an allowance or compensation to the relatives of deceased pilots or harbour masters unless killed in the execution of their duty.

219. Read a note by the Chairman recommending that the widow of the late Madras Pilot, assistant head workman in the Trust's workshops, who died as the result of an accident while on duty, be given a gratuity of Rs. 140, the equivalent of her pay and temporary allowances for six months of the workman.

Resolved to approve of the recommendation.

220. Read again Resolution No. 100, dated the 29th July 1921, and further correspondence between the Chairman and Messrs. Elgar & Co. (Madras), Limited, on the subject of a claim, which is time-barred under section 41 (4) of the Madras Port Trust Act, for the loss of one jack on S. 8. "Rise 5."

Resolved that the payment of the claim be refused.

221. Read a note by the Chairman submitting an estimate, amounting to Rs. 81,870, for the provision of two 4-ton steam travelling cranes and recommending the acceptance of a quotation for the same submitted by the Trust's purchasing agents in England.

Resolved to approve of the estimate and to submit it to Government for sanction under section 54 of the Madras Port Trust Act and to ask, under section 55, for sanction of Government to the extent of the expenditure to Capital.

Resolved also subject to Government sanction to the estimate to accept the quotation and place the order.

222. Received, on the recommendation of the Chairman, to sanction the payment of a bill for Rs. 140 submitted by Messrs. King and Partridge, Solicitors, for legal assistance rendered in connection with the prosecution of the ship owner's plea on a requisition of Messrs. S. V. "Argentine."

223. Read an application from the Director of Fisheries, Madras, for the loan of tug "Tarrare" to investigate the flying fish infestation caused on off the Madras coast.

Resolved that the tug be lent on payment of the Trust's out-of-pocket expenses.

224. Read a note by the Chairman on the subject of an application from Mr. S. Balasubrahmaniam Clerk for a remission of the transit duty levied by him as a management of 3 annas per ton on S.B. - One Muzumbar.

Resolved that the remission applied for be refused.

225. Read a note by the Chairman recommending a remission of truck dues, according to Rs. 1/2-0-0 covered as 32 packages which were consigned on P.S. "Indigo" and which the agents of it consigned with to clear as a set-off against claims paid by them for shortages on this vessel.

Resolved to approve of the recommendation subject to sanction of Government under section 41 (5) of the Madras Port Trust Act.

226. Received, subject to sanction of Government, which is necessary under section 41 (5) of the Madras Port Trust Act, in approval of the Chairman's recommendation for remission of dues, in seven cases, amounting to Rs. 161-4-0.

227. Received that Commander G. H. Funn, C.B., R.N., Deputy Port Commissioner, notified himself, with affidavit before the Foreman of the 1st August 1921, of the duty days' privilege leave granted to him by G.O. No. 17, 148, Finance (Marine), dated the 21st June 1921, showing error therein of his office to Mr. W. W. Cooper, Senior Harbour Master, vide Resolution No. 74, dated the 26th May 1921.

228. Resolved that Lieut. A. J. D. Barrington, R.N.R., who was appointed as an acting harbour master in Mr. J. G. Ford's absence on the 18th July 1921, reported himself for duty on the afternoon of the 2nd August 1921.

229. Resolved that, during the 14 hours from midnight to midnight on the 27th July 1921, the Port Trust took over the possession of which the Madras Docking Club has the use under Resolution No. 108, dated the 18th October 1919.

380. The following statement showing amounts paid during July 1951 on account of claims for shortages on the railway is submitted, to be recorded:—

Name of railway.		Amount of claims.	
		Rs.	A. P.
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway ..	..	57	11 8
South Indian Railway ..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	57	11 8

381. The following statement comparing dues collected in and up to the end of July 1951, was those for the corresponding period of the previous two years as well as of the year 1913-14 with balance to be recorded:—

Statement showing the amount of dues collected during the month of July 1951.

	1951.			1950.			1949.			1913-14.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
<b>E. Revenue receipts—</b>												
(a) Taxes on imports ..	43,618	14	3	1,48,248	1	8	1,18,002	15	0	31,428	7	0
(b) Taxes on exports ..	15,512	8	8	21,481	2	0	97,373	20	0	14,017	1	0
(c) Transit dues, imports ..	5,130	8	8	—4,612	7	8	25,706	15	8	17,615	2	0
(d) Transit dues, exports ..	1,518	0	0	252	8	8	115	11	0	45	16	0
(e) Rent for storage space ..	2,518	7	0	4,277	8	0	5,210	7	8	5,450	12	8
(f) Harbour terminal charges ..	8,004	8	4	7,214	20	1	15,528	11	8	27,791	0	9
(g) Cessage ..	16,089	11	2	18,210	12	0	16,500	2	8	8,557	14	0
(h) Postage, special ..	404	12	8	589	8	8	2,494	12	8	9,757	10	0
(i) Demurrage ..	324	4	8	805	0	0	—307	14	6	793	11	6
(j) Hire of harbour tugboats ..	..	..	..	558	8	0	881	8	8	1,445	0	0
(k) Quay dues ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,058	7	0
<b>F. Receipts from other sources—</b>												
(1) Bonds of proprietors ..	2,227	1	4	16,875	5	0	15,100	10	8	15,704	2	0
(2) Overhaul fees ..	2,745	0	0	—2,770	8	0	1,817	0	0	4,818	8	0
(3) Passenger tolls ..	8,161	8	1	—1,218	8	0	8,008	15	8	—6,017	4	0
(4) Fines and penalties ..	..	..	..	558	8	0	175	8	8	339	12	0
(5) Railway tolls ..	1,380	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>G. Sales—</b>												
(1) Water sold to boats ..	1,515	12	8	8,778	8	8	8,806	11	0	8,518	8	0
(2) Do. works ..	785	8	0	253	8	0	807	14	4	..	..	..
(3) Sale of unclaimed goods ..	..	..	..	125	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
(4) Other sales ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>H. Contributions to revenue—</b>												
(1) From Port Trusts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) From Government ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>I. Interest—</b>												
Interest on investments ..	860	8	8	..	..	..	1,568	8	8	8,323	19	8
<b>J. Miscellaneous—</b>												
(1) Profit on investments ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Commission on Corporation stock (under Income Tax) ..	320	11	0	885	8	8	168	11	8	841	8	0
<b>F.I.L. dues (including advertisement) ..</b>	<b>8,037</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>—187</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,15,479</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2,31,287</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2,23,100</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,87,478</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>8</b>

Month.	Actuals of 1949-50.			Actuals of 1950-51.			Actuals of 1951-52.			Differences between 1951-52 and two years.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
April ..	1,37,188	8	8	5,16,419	8	8	5,36,785	20	8	2,05,657	12	8
May ..	1,11,553	4	11	1,16,478	4	7	5,18,820	8	8	5,55,878	0	0
June ..	1,53,763	8	1	2,20,514	8	8	3,91,140	23	8	2,16,856	0	11
July ..	1,37,679	18	8	1,11,233	8	8	2,91,180	12	8	1,97,671	18	8
August ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
January ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>6,28,788</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,34,987</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6,28,214</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5,97,564</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>

229. The following statement showing privilege work done was refused to be recorded:—

[illegible]

22. The following statement of results which used the gauge was ordered to be recorded:—

[illegible]

234. The following statement showing work done by vessel was ordered to be recorded on

Total.	Sharon.				Dad ship mounds.		Total quantity of mounds shipped.	Total quantity of mounds landed.	Remarks.		
	Greys.		Morings.		Edenites.						
	Quantity of mounds shipped.	Quantity of mounds landed.	Quantity of mounds shipped.	Quantity of mounds landed.	Quantity of mounds shipped.	Quantity of mounds landed.					
From 1878 to the year 1881 to 4th degree.	6,482	3,775	496	5,179	..	97	5,592	12,419	4,008	..	
	1,362	6,140	320	6,764	..	45	126	5,698	31,615	1,500	..
									Total landings at Greys. From Moun- dains.		

285. The following statement of estimates submitted about the 30th July 2021 was referred to by the respondent:

Index number.	Activity.		Name of work.	Amount expended.	Fishes or birds obtained and preserved.	Changeable in	Remarks.
	No.	Date.					
6	Orinoco's river,	1811.	<p>Spined Birds.</p> <p>Various Birds.</p> <p>Connecting the all ways known at the end of the river system into a single continuous line.</p> <p>Various Fishes.</p> <p>Various Plants Found.</p>	200	..	Spices, a large number and many more, (old) for Wine Wicks	..

396. Received G.O. Notice No. 20, Finance (Madras), dated the 26th July 1921, sanctioning the remission of dues amounting to Rs. 391-4-0, proposed in Resolution No. 271, dated the 25th July 1921.

397. Received G.O. Min. No. 285, Finance (Madras), dated the 26th July 1921, recording the completion report of the construction of the Wark Quay, submitted with Resolution No. 175, dated 17th June 1921.

398. Forwarded G.O. Min. No. 284, Finance (Madras), dated the 26th July 1921, sanctioning the appointment of Mr. C. R. White, the Trust's Deputy Chief Engineer, to Bombay, vide Resolution No. 245, dated the 3rd July 1921.

399. Received G.O. Press No. 291, Revenue (Madras), dated the 26th August 1921, forwarding the publication, in the Fort St. George Gazette, of a notification regarding the Estate's Sale of Rates a new scheme, No. 41, for the levy of a charge for the use of the battery post-office Resolution No. 244, dated 15th July 1921.

400. Received G.O. Notice No. 23, Finance (Madras), dated the 26th August 1921, sanctioning the remission of dues amounting to Rs. 1,940-4-0 proposed in Resolution No. 187, dated the 26th July 1921.

401. Received the report of the Calcutta Port Commission for the year 1920.

402. Resolutions and cash held by the Imperial Bank of India, Madras, for the Madras Port Trust on the 15th August 1921 were ordered to be recorded as follows:—

		Government securities.		Cash balances.	
		Rs.	P.	Rs.	A. P.
Treasury Account	.. ..	..	..	3,45,218	15 4
Provident Fund Account	.. ..	..	..	—	12,278 2 13
Deposit Account	.. ..	..	..	18,180	3,349 11 4
Police Officers' Messa Charity Account	.. ..	..	..	37,410	3,891 0 4
Deceased Merchant's Fund Account	.. ..	..	..	35,500	617 12 8
Yachting Fund Account	.. ..	..	..	1,41,000	12,472 7 4
Various Trusts Advance Account	.. ..	..	..	..	81,748 8 11
Railway Freight Advance Account	.. ..	..	..	..	30,071 18 8
Capital Account	.. ..	..	..	..	45,591 4 10

Port Trust Office, Madras,  
26th August 1921.

H. H. G. MITCHELL,  
Chairman, Madras Port Trust.

## METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

### FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY BUILDINGS.

Date.	Barometer reduced to 32° F.	Temperature.				Winds.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Direction of rain.	Quantity of rain.	General weather.
		Corrected daily mean.		Observed maximum.							
		Deg.	Winds.	Deg.	Miles.						
		Deg.	Winds.	Deg.	Miles.						
29th Dec.	30.102	84.0	71.0	84.0	37.0	115.0	33	S.W.	140	..	Partial clear- ness.
30th Dec.	30.075	83.0	71.0	84.0	37.0	115.0	33	S.W.	140	..	Partial clear- ness.
31st Dec.	30.075	83.0	71.0	84.0	37.0	115.0	33	S.W.	140	..	Partial clear- ness.
1st Jan.	30.075	83.0	71.0	84.0	37.0	115.0	33	S.W.	140	..	Partial clear- ness.
2nd Jan.	30.075	83.0	71.0	84.0	37.0	115.0	33	S.W.	140	..	Partial clear- ness.
3rd Jan.	30.075	83.0	71.0	84.0	37.0	115.0	33	S.W.	140	..	Partial clear- ness.
4th Jan.	30.075	83.0	71.0	84.0	37.0	115.0	33	S.W.	140	..	Partial clear- ness.
5th Jan.	30.075	83.0	71.0	84.0	37.0	115.0	33	S.W.	140	..	Partial clear- ness.
6th Jan.	30.075	83.0	71.0	84.0	37.0	115.0	33	S.W.	140	..	Partial clear- ness.
7th Jan.	30.075	83.0	71.0	84.0	37.0	115.0	33	S.W.	140	..	Partial clear- ness.
8th Jan.	30.075	83.0	71.0	84.0	37.0	115.0	33	S.W.	140	..	Partial clear- ness.
9th Jan.	30.075	83.0	71.0	84.0	37.0	115.0	33	S.W.	140	..	Partial clear- ness.
10th Jan.	30.075	83.0	71.0	84.0	37.0	115.0	33	S.W.	140	..	Partial clear- ness.
11th Jan.	30.075	83.0	71.0	84.0	37.0	115.0	33	S.W.	140	..	Partial clear- ness.
12th Jan.	30.075	83.0	71.0	84.0	37.0	115.0	33	S.W.	140	..	Partial clear- ness.
13th Jan.	30.075	83.0	71.0	84.0	37.0	115.0	33	S.W.	140	..	Partial clear- ness.
14th Jan.	30.075	83.0	71.0	84.0	37.0	115.0	33	S.W.	140	..	Partial clear- ness.
15th Jan.	30.075	83.0	71.0	84.0	37.0	115.0	33	S.W.	140	..	Partial clear- ness.
16th Jan.	30.075	83.0	71.0	84.0	37.0	115.0	33	S.W.	140	..	Partial clear- ness.
17th Jan.	30.075	83.0	71.0	84.0	37.0	115.0	33	S.W.	140	..	Partial clear- ness.
18th Jan.	30.075	83.0	71.0	84.0	37.0	115.0	33	S.W.	140	..	Partial clear- ness.
19th Jan.	30.075	83.0	71.0	84.0	37.0	115.0	33	S.W.	140	..	Partial clear- ness.
20th Jan.	30.075	83.0	71.0	84.0	37.0	115.0	33	S.W.	140	..	Partial clear- ness.
21st Jan.	30.075	83.0	71.0	84.0	37.0	115.0	33	S.W.	140	..	Partial clear- ness.
22nd Jan.	30.075	83.0	71.0	84.0	37.0	115.0	33	S.W.	140	..	Partial clear- ness.
23rd Jan.	30.075	83.0	71.0	84.0	37.0	115.0	33	S.W.	140	..	Partial clear- ness.
24th Jan.	30.075	83.0	71.0	84.0	37.0	115.0	33	S.W.	140	..	Partial clear- ness.
25th Jan.	30.075	83.0	71.0	84.0	37.0	115.0	33	S.W.	140	..	Partial clear- ness.
26th Jan.	30.075	83.0	71.0	84.0	37.0	115.0	33	S.W.	140	..	Partial clear- ness.
27th Jan.	30.075	83.0	71.0	84.0	37.0	115.0	33	S.W.	140	..	Partial clear- ness.
28th Jan.	30.075	83.0	71.0	84.0	37.0	115.0	33	S.W.	140	..	Partial clear- ness.
29th Jan.	30.075	83.0	71.0	84.0	37.0	115.0	33	S.W.	140	..	Partial clear- ness.
30th Jan.	30.075	83.0	71.0	84.0	37.0	115.0	33	S.W.	140	..	Partial clear- ness.
31st Jan.	30.075	83.0	71.0	84.0	37.0	115.0	33	S.W.	140	..	Partial clear- ness.

The Standard barometer and thermometer are read at 9 a.m., 12 noon, 3 p.m. and 6 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The column of the barometer is twenty-one feet above the level of the sea, and the amount of the zero-point is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current and day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain is obtained since January 1st to 31st instant, the average for the same period being 34.45 inches.

Madras Observatory,  
26th August 1921.

S. E. V. SATTOO,  
Deputy Director.





SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

# THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 35.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 29, 1921.

[Price, 2 pms.]

## ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 27<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST 1921.

### SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 27th August 1921.—Rainfall very heavy. South Kanara, S. & D. Districts except Chidambaram, Nellore and Tirunelveli, fair to moderate elsewhere. Standing crops fair generally, 1-2 weeks rain impaired in parts of Guntur, Chittoor and Decatur except Chidambaram. Harvested paddy and dry crops in parts of most districts; cottons generally fair. Sowings of paddy and dry crops proceeding in parts generally except Coimbatore. Condition of cattle good generally. Water generally sufficient except in parts. Pastures and fodder sufficient generally. Pests steady. Prospects favourable for rice and other crops in parts of Guntur; fair elsewhere. These last weeks, Karur. Attendance 1,514, gratifications 583.

Special report for Bellary and Anantapur.—Rain falls four in Bellary and five in Anantapur in progress. District moderate. Cattle disease mostly affected. People are busy sowing to work. No marked foreign insects. Condition of people satisfied and public health generally fair. No epidemics. Relief measures adequate. No special relief to workers and artisans necessary now. Rice, pulses and cotton seed provided by private charity. State loans being advanced. Prices, cotton Bellary 85 and Anantapur 85 each. Numbers on relief Bellary 10,192, gratifications 2,647; total 12,839. Anantapur 6,786, gratifications 2,516, total 9,302.

REPORT ON REVENUE  
(R.R., Sec., L. Sec. & Asst.),  
MADRAS, 28th August 1921.

K. K. CHIDAMBARAM ATTAR,  
Acting Secretary.

### DISTRICT REPORTS.

#### AGENCY DIVISION.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of paddy, ragi, cholam and cotton in progress generally; transmigration of paddy and ragi recorded in two taluks by west of rain but proceeding or awaiting elsewhere. Condition of standing crops not reported. Harvested sorghum, guinea, little millet and karni, cotton fair to normal. Pastures generally sufficient; fodder sufficient except in some taluks. Condition of cattle generally good but reduced somewhat in one taluk. Supply meat available. Cattle stocks sufficient except in two taluks. Prospects generally good.

#### GANTJAN.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of some taluks. Rainfall moderate 24.18 inch. Receipts 845 tons. Transmigration of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops fair but generally damaged by insects in parts of some taluks. Harvested ragi; cotton fair. Pastures sufficient; fodder available except in parts of some taluks. Condition of cattle generally good, but reduced and black-quarter present in parts of two taluks. Employment available. Cattle stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

#### VICARAPATNAM.

Water-supply insufficient in six taluks. Agricultural operations backward in five taluks. Transmigration of paddy proceeding in two taluks and awaiting in two. Standing crops damaged. Harvested little millet, ragi, paddy and karni; cotton fair to normal; guinea, paddy, paddy, little millet fair. Pastures sufficient; fodder insufficient in two taluks. Condition of cattle good. Supply meat available. Cattle stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

## GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient. Cereals 2 1/2 feet above soil. Transplantation of paddy and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Rice and jawar satisfactory in some. Pasture well except in sandhills and fodder sufficient except in two taluks and two divisions. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

## KOTLA.

Water-supply sufficient. Rains 2 1/2 feet above soil. Sowing of cereals, transplantation of paddy and weeding in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvest all. Pasture sufficient; fodder available except in one taluk and parts of another. Condition of cattle generally good, but indigenous and foreign cattle in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects improving but not encouraging in two taluks.

## GUNTUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in three taluks. Ploughing and transplantation of paddy in progress. Standing crops fair but fading in one taluk and parts of another. Harvest not. Pasture sufficient except in three taluks; fodder generally available except in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good but 'Female' and cow and buffalo diseases prevail in parts of two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects improving but not encouraging in two taluks.

## KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient except in one taluk. Transplantation in progress in two and four taluks respectively. Standing crops fair but require rain especially in parts of six taluks. Harvest all. Pasture slightly available; fodder not quite sufficient; few removals of grass and leaves from reserves permitted. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects indifferent.

## BELLARY.

Water-supply insufficient under watered lands in four taluks. Sowing of cereals, kharif and weeding of early crops and preparing lands for kharif crops proceeding. Standing crops fair; but early dry crops generally ripening and have begun to fade in parts of five taluks and in the Madras taluk for week of rain. Harvested paddy; standing fair. Pasture available in small quantities except in two taluks; fodder sufficient except in parts of six taluks. Condition of cattle generally good, but foot and mouth diseases prevail in parts of four taluks. Employment available except in parts of eastern taluks. Four taluk work is in progress. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in three taluks. Prospects not good for want of sufficient rain.

## ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of four taluks. Ploughing and sowing; sowing and weeding of early crops and transplantation of ragi proceeding. Standing crops fair but are fading in parts of two taluks. Harvested tobacco, cotton four; cotton fair in normal and wet, poor in normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available in limited quantities. Condition of cattle generally good, but diseases prevail in parts of two taluks and diseases concentrated in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair in some taluks and indifferent in two. More rain is urgently needed for the standing crops and for the sowing of crops in black soil tracts.

## CUTTACK.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Ploughing and sowing; dry kharif, sowing of paddy, kharif, chakras, ragi, sorghum, groundnut, and peas; and weeding and transplantation of paddy, ragi, and oilseeds in five taluks proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, chakras, ragi, sorghum, cotton, and kharif; cotton fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

## KULIORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in portions of three taluks and two divisions. Supply in the Pargana taluk and the Kharai division adequate. Supply in the Madras taluk insufficient. Ploughing and sowing of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested indigo; not well ripened. Pasture sufficient except in two taluks; fodder available except in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good, but diseases (scouring) and anthrax prevail in two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

## CHINGLESPORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing and transplantation of paddy and ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops good, but ragi slightly damaged in parts of one taluk on account of heavy rain. Harvested paddy, ragi, sorghum, groundnut and indigo in parts; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but diseases prevail in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

## MAURAS.

Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

## SOUTH ARUNT.

Water supply sufficient except in parts of two taluks. Ploughing; sowing; sowing of paddy, sorghum, chakras, and groundnut; weeding and transplantation of paddy and ragi proceeding normally. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, sorghum, groundnut, and indigo; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

## CHITTOOR.

Water-supply insufficient except in three divisions, two taluks and parts of another taluk. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, weeding and transplantation of paddy and ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but ragi and cotton have been affected by excessive rain in parts of one taluk and ragi is fading in parts of another taluk. Harvested ragi, chakras, groundnut, and indigo; cotton poor in normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder generally available.

Condition of cattle generally fair except in parts of two taluks where blackwater prevails. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair. Want of most rice is felt generally in the District.

**SOUTH ARUNT.**  
(Report not received.)

**SALEM.**

Water-supply insufficient in two taluks. Sowing of little millet, sorgho, ragi and cotton and transplantation of paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, sorgho, ragi and gingelly; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

**COIMBATORE.**

Water-supply sufficient except in three taluks and parts of another. Famine belt of water in the Coimbatore District. Sowing of paddy, sorghum, little millet, sorgho, groundnut, ragi, horsegram, pulses, mango, Indian millet and cotton and transplantation of paddy, ragi and cotton proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair but cotton, pulses and cotton failing in one taluk. Harvested gingelly, pulses, little millet, sorgho, groundnut, sorgho, cotton and Indian millet, cotton generally fair; sorghum, paddy and cowpeas, normal. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

**TRICHINOPOLY.**

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk in parts of three taluks. Drainage over the Grand Arund of foot. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi, sorgho, groundnut, mango and cotton and transplantation of paddy and ragi proceeding. Condition of standing crops satisfactory. Harvested sorgho, ragi and cotton and cotton generally fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair. Rice needed in dry parts.

**TANJORE.**

Water-supply fairly sufficient. Drainage over the coast of the Lower Arund in the Coimbatore northern and southern branches was 14 feet in each. Sowing of paddy and transplantation of ragi, sorgho, mango and groundnut proceeding and transplantation of paddy commencing or concluding in parts. Standing crops fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

**MAHESWARI.**

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk area. Agricultural operations progressing fairly. Sowing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cotton and sorgho; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

**RAMNAD.**

Water-supply insufficient except in one taluk and parts of another. Ploughing at dry lands and sowing of paddy, ragi, mango and cotton commencing or proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair to good but cotton poor in one taluk. Harvested ragi, cotton, sorgho and cotton; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

**TIRUNELVELY.**

Water-supply insufficient in parts. No flow over the Arund in some parts. Drainage through some lands. Ploughing, sowing, sowing, sowing and transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, ragi, cotton and cotton; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

**MALABAR.**

Water-supply sufficient. Transplantation and sowing of second crop paddy in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; cotton poor to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair but inadequate pasture in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair. Rivers covered from six taluks only.

**SOUTH KANARA.**

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing and sowing of second crop paddy in progress in parts of one taluk. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

**TRAVANCORE.**

Water-supply sufficient. Harvest commenced in most parts. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

**GOUDS.**

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient; standing crops fair. Condition of cattle good.

**THE NILGIRIS.**

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing, sowing and transplantation in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 27th AUGUST 1921.

District.	Grain.	Rainfall in inches.				Prices in Rupees (for 100 lbs) per bush.												District.
		In the week.		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice.			Wheat.			Maize.			Cotton.			
		1921.	Average of 10 years ending with 1920.	1921.	Average of 10 years ending with 1920.	Average for August.	Last week.	This week.	Average for August.	Last week.	This week.	Average for August.	Last week.	This week.	Average for August.	Last week.	This week.	
Central.	Agency Division.	1.5	..	12.0	..	..	8.8	2.1	..	8.8	8.7	..	8.0	8.7	..	..	..	Agency Division.
	Guzerat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Guzerat
	Yamnapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Yamnapur
	Godavari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Godavari
	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Karnataka
Deccan.	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Karnataka
	Belary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Belary
	Acadapuri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Acadapuri
	Chidambur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chidambur
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central.	Belary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Belary
	Chidambur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chidambur
	Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madras
	South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	South Arcot
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central.	Chidambur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chidambur
	South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	South Arcot
	Belary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Belary
	Chidambur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chidambur
	Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Trichinopoly
South.	Chidambur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chidambur
	Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madras
	South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	South Arcot
	Chidambur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chidambur
	Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Trichinopoly
West.	Chidambur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chidambur
	Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madras
	South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	South Arcot
	Chidambur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chidambur
	Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Trichinopoly
Hills.	Chidambur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chidambur
	Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madras
	South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	South Arcot
	Chidambur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chidambur
	Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Trichinopoly

\* Average of the 10 years ending 1910-11.

† Average of 10 years.

‡ Up to end of August.

Source: RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS, GOVERNMENT PAPER.



# SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

## THE PORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 35.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 20, 1921.

[Price, 2 pice.

### SEASON REPORT FOR JULY 1921.

Form No. 1.—Statement showing the average fall of rain in each district during the month of July 1921, and also the total fall from 1st April 1921 up to the month, compared with the corresponding figures of the preceding year and with the average for a series of the 10 years ending 1914.

Districts.	Average for year.				1920-1921.				1921-1922.			
	In the month.		From 1st April up to 31st July.		In the month.		From 1st April up to 31st July.		In the month.		From 1st April up to 31st July.	
	Rainy days.	Rainfall.	Rainy days.	Rainfall.	Rainy days.	Rainfall.	Rainy days.	Rainfall.	Rainy days.	Rainfall.	Rainy days.	Rainfall.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Circular—</b>	sq.	inches.	inches.	sq.	inches.	inches.	sq.	inches.	sq.	inches.	sq.	inches.
1. Coimbatore ..	190	7.18	14.14	21.0	8.12	10.44	15.4	8.11	10.11	14.11	14.11	14.11
2. Tanjore ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	8.04	0.14	1.01	0.38	1.01	0.38	1.01	0.38
3. Tiruchirappalli ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	8.04	0.14	1.01	0.38	1.01	0.38	1.01	0.38
4. Arcot ..	10.0	0.42	22.85	11.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
5. Madurai ..	20.0	0.11	12.32	4.0	0.48	10.44	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
6. Srirangapatna ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	9.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
<b>District—</b>	sq.	inches.	inches.	sq.	inches.	inches.	sq.	inches.	sq.	inches.	sq.	inches.
7. Madurai ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
8. Bellary ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
9. Channarayana ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
10. Channarayana ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
<b>Division—</b>	sq.	inches.	inches.	sq.	inches.	inches.	sq.	inches.	sq.	inches.	sq.	inches.
11. Madurai ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
12. Madurai ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
13. Channarayana ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
14. Channarayana ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
<b>Division—</b>	sq.	inches.	inches.	sq.	inches.	inches.	sq.	inches.	sq.	inches.	sq.	inches.
15. Channarayana ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
16. Channarayana ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
17. Channarayana ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
18. Channarayana ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
19. Channarayana ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
<b>South—</b>	sq.	inches.	inches.	sq.	inches.	inches.	sq.	inches.	sq.	inches.	sq.	inches.
20. Madurai ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
21. Madurai ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
22. Madurai ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
23. Madurai ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
24. Madurai ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
25. Madurai ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
26. Madurai ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
27. Madurai ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
28. Madurai ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
29. Madurai ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
30. Madurai ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
31. Madurai ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
32. Madurai ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
33. Madurai ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
34. Madurai ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
35. Madurai ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
36. Madurai ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
37. Madurai ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
38. Madurai ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
39. Madurai ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
40. Madurai ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
41. Madurai ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
42. Madurai ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
43. Madurai ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
44. Madurai ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
45. Madurai ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
46. Madurai ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
47. Madurai ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
48. Madurai ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
49. Madurai ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
50. Madurai ..	9.0	0.42	22.85	8.0	0.41	20.47	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4

\* Including Tanjavur.

† Including Tanjavur.

Metamorphosed Office, Madras,  
10th August 1921.

H. S. S.

S. P. U. SATOOR,  
Meteorologist.

Source: IL-Statsearch showing the extent of cultivation (Grownness and sown land) for the month of July 1951.

[illegible]

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TABLE II.—Statement showing the average prices of the principal food-grains and oils for the month of July 1911.

Grain.	District.	PRICES OF IMPERIAL TONS OF 20 TONS FOR EXPORT.					
		Rice, milled and.			Wheat.		
		In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Green	1. Agency District.	54	53	53	76	74	75
	2. Vengayam.	55	55	55	75	74	74
	3. Chidambaram.	55	55	55	75	74	74
	4. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74
	5. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74
2. Dumas	6. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74
	7. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74
	8. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74
	9. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74
	10. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74
3. Cuddalore	11. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74
	12. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74
	13. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74
	14. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74
	15. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74
4. Cuddalore	16. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74
	17. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74
	18. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74
	19. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74
	20. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74
5. South	21. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74
	22. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74
	23. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74
	24. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74
	25. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74
6. West Coast	26. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74
	27. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74
	28. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74
	29. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74
	30. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74
7. State	31. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74
	32. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74
	33. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74
	34. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74
	35. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74

Grain.	District.	PRICES OF IMPERIAL TONS OF 20 TONS FOR EXPORT.									
		Cotton.					Wheat.				
		In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.	In the month.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Green	1. Agency District.	54	53	53	76	74	75	120	120	120	120
	2. Vengayam.	55	55	55	75	74	74	120	120	120	120
	3. Chidambaram.	55	55	55	75	74	74	120	120	120	120
	4. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74	120	120	120	120
	5. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74	120	120	120	120
2. Dumas	6. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74	120	120	120	120
	7. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74	120	120	120	120
	8. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74	120	120	120	120
	9. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74	120	120	120	120
	10. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74	120	120	120	120
3. Cuddalore	11. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74	120	120	120	120
	12. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74	120	120	120	120
	13. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74	120	120	120	120
	14. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74	120	120	120	120
	15. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74	120	120	120	120
4. Cuddalore	16. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74	120	120	120	120
	17. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74	120	120	120	120
	18. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74	120	120	120	120
	19. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74	120	120	120	120
	20. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74	120	120	120	120
5. South	21. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74	120	120	120	120
	22. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74	120	120	120	120
	23. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74	120	120	120	120
	24. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74	120	120	120	120
	25. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74	120	120	120	120
6. West Coast	26. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74	120	120	120	120
	27. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74	120	120	120	120
	28. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74	120	120	120	120
	29. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74	120	120	120	120
	30. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74	120	120	120	120
7. State	31. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74	120	120	120	120
	32. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74	120	120	120	120
	33. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74	120	120	120	120
	34. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74	120	120	120	120
	35. Karaikal.	55	55	55	75	74	74	120	120	120	120

\* Of the three years ending 1910-11. † Of the three years ending 1910-11. ‡ Average of white and yellow cotton. § Indian wheat alone.

Remarks.—As compared with the previous month, rice was stationary in all districts, fall in two and rose in eight; wheat was stationary in one district, fall in three and rose in six; cotton was stationary in three and rose in two; oil was stationary in four, fall in five and rose in six; and salt was stationary in five, fall in eight and rose in three.

Sd/- (Revenue Settlement), Madras, 22d August 1911. K. E. CHIDAMBARAM AYDAR, Acting Secretary.